

Wide Agenda Set Next Month

6 Industrialized Nations Slate Economic Summit in France

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS, Oct. 10 (WP)—The French government announced today that it has reached agreement with the United States, Britain, West Germany, Italy and Japan to hold an economic summit conference here next month.

The heads of state of the six major industrial nations will meet from Nov. 15 to 17 to discuss "ways of promoting world economic recovery, trade and monetary policy and energy matters," the official French announcement said.

This description of the conference represented a significant enlargement of the scope of France's original proposal for a summit. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's government previously sought a conference limited to international monetary reform and a return to fixed exchange rates in world money markets and commerce.

Narrow Focus
The Ford administration, which continues to back the floating exchange rate system adopted in March, 1973, had been reluctant to endorse a conference with a narrow monetary focus.

The French announcement, made after a private meeting last week in New York of representatives of all the countries except Italy, also hinted that the meeting next month could have a role in the development of a more unified approach by the industrialized nations toward all other raw-material exporting states.

A raw materials producers-consumers conference is tentatively scheduled for Paris in December and the United States has strongly urged oil importers to agree on a unified approach.

Franco Picks New Head of Civil Guards

(Continued from Page 1)

here and a volunteer who fought with Nazi Germany on the Russian front in World War II, was named in a recent speech that "the army is of the people and for the people, but not for a people in subversion."

Officials said that the changes had nothing to do with the arrests yesterday of three dissident army officers in Barcelona. Official accounts have discounted the arrests as unjustified and not indicative of genuine unrest within the armed forces.

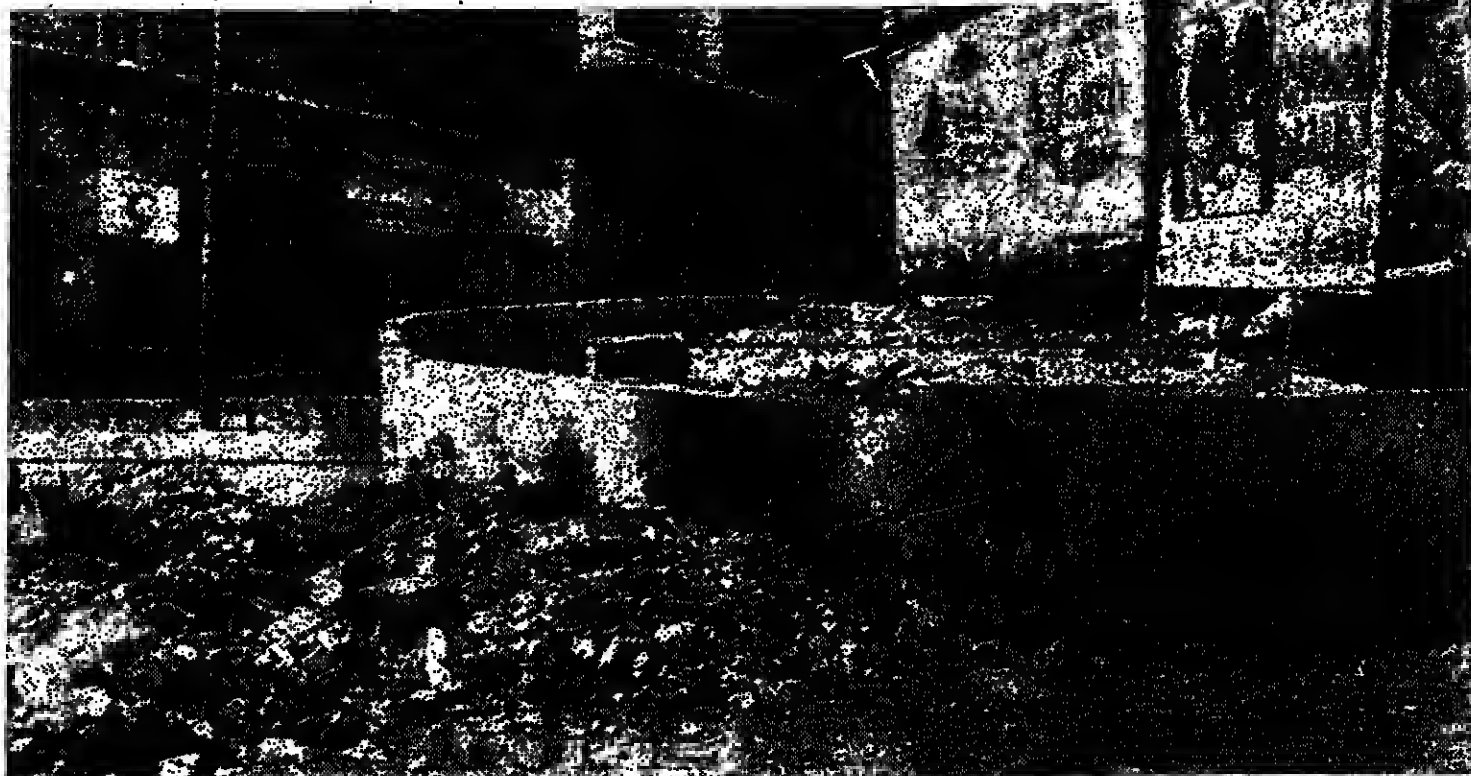
In a move to show support for police and the army, about 7,000 rightists in Barcelona held the second pro-army rally in 24 hours. Tens of thousands turned out yesterday for a similar show of strength in the Mediterranean coastal city of Valencia.

In France, a group claiming to represent the separatist Basque ETA assumed responsibility for a bomb attack on a Civil Guard barracks Sunday which killed three and injured two in northern Spain. The group also called on all government and local officials in the Basque country to resign before the end of the year "or endure all the consequences."

Dutch Envoy's Return
THE HAGUE, Oct. 10 (UPI)—The Netherlands said today that the Dutch ambassador to Spain, recalled last month to protest the executions of five revolutionaries in Spain, would return to his post shortly.

A Foreign Ministry statement said the ambassador "was instructed, upon his arrival in Madrid, to explain to the Spanish government once again the Dutch views and feelings regarding the execution of the death sentences." The Foreign Ministry also said that the government has apologized to Madrid for the arrest and execution of the Spanish Embassy immediately following the executions.

Czech Minister Shift
PRAGUE, Oct. 10 (UPI)—Czech Education Minister Josef Havlin has been shifted from his position and appointed secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist party, the Czechoslovak news agency, CTK, reported.



A sanitation worker in Beirut sweeps uncollected garbage into a pile for burning in the midst of Lebanese fighting.

Lebanese Leaders Express Optimism but Fighting Continues

BEIRUT, Oct. 10 (AP)—Officials expressed optimism today about chances of ending the three-week-old round of factional battles in Lebanon, but fighting continued widespread here in the capital.

"We're moving from the stage of announcements to the stage of action," Interior Minister Camille Chamoun said after meeting with Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat, who came from Damascus to help direct security operations.

"During the next 24 hours we hope this present situation will end," Mr. Chamoun added, referring to clashes between the militias of leftist Moslems and rightist Christians.

Toll Since April
Premier Rashid Karami expressed Lebanese approval of Kuwait's proposal for a meeting of Arab foreign ministers to discuss this country's internal strife.

Despite the hopeful statements, no new security measures were visible in the streets. Sporadic machine-gun battles, sniper fire and bomb blasts continued in Beirut through the night.

Police sources said that 25 persons were killed and more than 50 wounded during citywide fighting today, raising the casualty toll for three weeks of clashes to about 500 dead and 1,100 wounded.

In a clash near Tripoli, Moslems accompanied by Palestinian guerrillas killed 16 Christians and wounded 17.

Arab League Invitation
CAIRO, Oct. 10 (UPI)—The Arab League secretariat today invited the foreign ministers of its 20 member states to meet here Wednesday to consider ways of ending sectarian warfare in Lebanon, a league spokesman said.

He said that Premier Karami has agreed to the emergency meeting.

Israel Signs Sinai Accord, Yields Facility
(Continued from Page 1)

from which Egypt is expected to earn about \$300 million.

Congressional approval to send the technicians to Sinai was regarded by observers as increasing the credibility of Washington's Middle East policy.

The observers predicted it would also contribute to the success of President Anwar Sadat's visit to the United States, due to begin on Oct. 26.

The Egyptian President is expected to urge the U.S. administration to begin negotiating a second-stage Syrian-Israeli disengagement agreement on the Golan Heights.

Senate Vote Is 70-18
WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (NYT)—The Senate voted decisively last night, 70 to 18, to approve using the civilian technicians to help monitor the Israeli-Egyptian disengagement agreement.

Since the House of Representatives passed an identical joint resolution Wednesday night, no further congressional action is needed. The administration-sponsored resolution was sent to the White House for President Ford's signature.

The most prominent opponent of the measure was Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana, who yesterday argued that Congress was making the same "mistake" it did in 1964 when it approved the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, approving military action in Vietnam.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., the bill's floor manager, rebutted, said that trying to compare the two actions was "not only trying to compare apples and oranges, but rabbits with rhinoceroses." He said the Tonkin Resolution, which he supported at the time, had been "a mistake" because it led to greater military involvement, while the current resolution was actually a move toward peace, supported by both the Egyptians and Israelis.

The most outspoken critics—Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, and Sen. Joseph Biden Jr., D-Del.—centered their attacks on collateral agreements made by Mr. Kissinger, pledging the United States to certain actions in the political, economic, energy and military fields to Israel and, to a lesser extent, Egypt.

Defense Quits Trial Of Ecuador Officers
QUITO, Ecuador, Oct. 10 (Reuters)—A group of 37 military officers accused of taking part in an unsuccessful rebellion against the Ecuadorian government last month were left without a defense lawyer yesterday.

A defense lawyer appointed by the government said in a written statement: "I will never take part in a farce aimed at punishing my companions in arms." Four other lawyers withdrew Tuesday saying they did not accept the legal status of the court.

Concorde Set for Duty
PARIS, Oct. 10 (Reuters)—The French government today certified the Concorde supersonic strider as airworthy, clearing the way for the Anglo-French plane to begin scheduled commercial service on Jan. 21.

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Swiss Advise The World of Army Games

BERN, Oct. 10 (AP)—Switzerland told the United States, Canada and all of Europe today it will conduct maneuvers in northwestern Switzerland Nov. 10-13.

Advance notice of the war games went to all governments that signed the Helsinki declaration on security and cooperation in Europe through Switzerland's embassies in 22 European countries, Washington and Ottawa, the government announced.

The Swiss advised that 40,000 men, 5,800 trucks, 300 tanks and 200 horses will participate in the maneuvers in the area of Schaffhausen-Winterthur-St. Gall near the West German border.

Prize Is Seen As a Weapon By Sakharov

(Continued from Page 1)

proposed by the Russians 20 years ago. Were they now to block Mr. Sakharov from traveling to Norway to receive his prize, it seems certain that the Khrushchev leadership would be accused abroad of repudiating its recent pledges.

Mr. Sakharov today credited the Helsinki conference with creating a spirit of greater public awareness and concern about human rights that his award is meant to symbolize. "I do not think it was accidental," he said, "that it was possible to make such an award this year and not before."

This morning, Viggo Lunde, a first secretary at the Norwegian Embassy here, arrived at Mr. Sakharov's apartment with a bouquet of roses and a letter from the ambassador promising to do all he could to expedite the physicist's journey to Oslo.

The physicist was the first official notification to Mr. Sakharov of the prize—his friends had learned of it from Western radio broadcasts—and he was moved. Rising from his chair to accept the note, he stood straighter than he usually does, without the slouch that often makes him seem weary and older than his 54 years.

Mr. Sakharov assured Mr. Lunde that he would take "all the concrete steps necessary" to be in Oslo Dec. 10 for the ceremony.

The Russians have always shown relative caution in dealing with Mr. Sakharov, initially because of his eminence as a scientist and his contribution to the country's military strength and, later, because of his international reputation for humanism.

He has never been ousted from his membership in the Soviet Academy of Sciences (which provides him a regular income) and, at the height of a publicity campaign against him in the Soviet press two years ago, a newspaper remarked that the physicist need not worry because "not a hair on his head will be touched."

Strictly speaking, that has been true but pressure on his family and friends has mounted.

Today, with excitement showing through his usual reserve, Mr. Sakharov said he wanted to concentrate on the possibilities for change that his award signified, rather than on the dismal past.

"This is a very important step in the pursuit of real détente," he said. "It is not an act of challenge to the Soviet leadership. It is a test of peaceful coexistence."

Yugoslavs Fear a Soviet Pact Revives Brezhnev Doctrine

By Dusko Doder

BELGRADE, Oct. 10 (WP)—Yugoslavs voiced concern today over the recently concluded Soviet-East German treaty by strongly suggesting that it had resurrected the so-called Brezhnev doctrine of limited sovereignty for East European countries.

A cautiously written commentary in the Belgrade daily Politika said that the treaty, signed in Moscow Tuesday, asserted the notion of a special character of relations between socialist countries and pledged the two sides to "undertake necessary measures for the defense and protection of the historic achievement of socialism (and) security and independence of both countries."

It was precisely this concept that Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, used to justify the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia. At the time, Mr. Brezhnev argued that it was the "duty" of all Warsaw Pact countries to defend "socialist gains" in any member-nation where these are threatened.

Remuneration Noted
The Brezhnev doctrine provoked widespread criticism in Europe and the Soviet leader, during his speech at last summer's European security conference in Helsinki, used terminology that could have been interpreted as a renunciation of the principles of limited sovereignty for socialist states.

In his Helsinki speech, Mr. Brezhnev said that the major accomplishment of the summit meeting was that "no one should try to dictate to other peoples on the basis of foreign policy considerations of one kind or another, the manner in which they manage their internal affairs."

Only the people of each given state and no one else that has the sovereign right to resolve its internal affairs and establish its internal laws.

Today's Politika commentary notes that the preparedness of the two parties to take all measures necessary to defend and protect their internal affairs is contained in a provision separate from a paragraph that deals with

possible foreign threats to the two sides and their readiness to extend each other all necessary assistance, including military.

"If one were to find a common explanation for this," the paper said, "the signatories of the Helsinki agreement, who are otherwise linked by the Warsaw Pact, by economic, political and other organizations, are now entering into the phase of détente and cooperation with... a clearly formulated understanding that their strategic perspective can only lie in an ever firmer unity of the already existing treaty and in integration of the entire area of state relations."

Yugoslavia, a nonaligned, socialist country, strongly denounced the invasion of Czechoslovakia. The Brezhnev doctrine continues to feed fears here that it could be used in the future against this country. Romania, which is a Warsaw Pact member, also repudiated the doctrine because of similar fears. Romania was the only pact member that refused to take part in the invasion.

Gulf Oil Settles A Job Bias Suit By Wife of Jew
LONDON, Oct. 10 (NYT)—The Gulf Oil Corp., which has extensive interests in Kuwait and other Arab oil countries, has settled a discrimination complaint brought by a woman employee here who married a Jew.

The case is believed to be the first in which a company has been found guilty of discriminating against Jews for fear of jeopardizing business with Arabs.

Linda Friedberger, 25, formerly Linda Johnson, had accepted a promotion to be secretary to the head of a department dealing with Arab oil producers. But before she took the job she married a Jew and the promotion was withdrawn.

Mrs. Friedberger complained to Britain's Race Relations Board, which found that her employer, the London-based Gulf subsidiary in charge of European, Middle Eastern and African operations, had "practiced unlawful discrimination."

Her lawyer said that Gulf settled the suit amicably last week with payment of a substantial sum of money but would not specify how much.

Belgian Papers Costlier
BRUSSELS, Oct. 10 (Reuters)—Belgian newspapers will cost an extra two francs (8.1 cent) beginning Monday because of increased labor and material expenses, the Association of Newspaper Publishers said today.

Wins Tories' Accolade

Mrs. Thatcher Vows to Lead Britain 'Back' to Capitalism

BLACKPOOL, England, Oct. 10 (Reuters)—Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, leader of the opposition Conservative party, today rejected compromises with socialism and pledged to restore a capitalist Britain.

"Britain and socialism are not the same thing; as long as I have health and strength they never will be," she told 3,000 cheering delegates in a speech concluding the party's annual conference here.

Mrs. Thatcher said that Britain should regain confidence in private enterprise and that Western capital should speak up for its methods and values.

Rejecting theories that Britain's economic troubles represent a crisis for capitalism, she declared: "It is not a crisis of capitalism but of socialism." She asserted: "Our problem is not that we have too little socialism, but too much."

She accused the Labor government of causing record unemployment and inflation and of pushing public spending to record levels.

Mrs. Thatcher said that she wanted to heal the wounds of a divided nation and she called for Parliament to take a strong stand against trade unions, which, she said, threaten to take away its authority.

Break With Past
Mrs. Thatcher's speech—and the five-minute ovation that followed it—signaled a break with the recent past of the Conservative party under former Prime Minister Edward Heath, whom Mrs. Thatcher ousted from the party leadership eight months ago.

Her speech was considered to mark an end to middle-road policies under which some Conservatives began to see themselves as social democrats, ready to capture the middle ground from the Labor party, which is under strong leftist influence.

Mrs. Thatcher today tied her party firmly to its traditional principles of free enterprise and to the ideals of full capitalism. "The way to recovery is profits," she said.

Her leadership had been questioned in a party leadership election last year under Mr. Heath. But developments during the four-day meeting, and especially her reception today, undoubtedly confirmed Mrs. Thatcher's hold on Tory reins.

But on an occasion that was considered a personal triumph for her, Mrs. Thatcher also used her speech to praise previous Conservative leaders. She said that Mr. Heath had brilliantly led Britain into Europe in 1973. This was viewed as an olive branch to the former leader, who is believed to be unconnected to the party's change of leadership and its shift to the right.

A 'Moral Crusade' Against Collectivism
By Bernard Weinraub

BLACKPOOL, England, Oct. 10 (NYT)—The more than 3,000 Conservative party members gathered here have massed solidly to the right in a bid to get control of the government for their party's new leaders.

The mood of the meeting in this seaside resort has been set by a succession of speakers, votes and comments that have placed the party on an unmistakable rightward course.

The new version of what has been called rightist Tory radicalism emerged Tuesday, the first day of the meeting. Sir Keith Joseph, the policy-maker for Mrs. Thatcher, was given a standing ovation after warning Conservatives against trying to occupy "the middle ground."

"The trouble with the middle ground," he said, "is that we do not choose it or shape it. It is shaped for us by the extremists. The more extreme to the left, the more to the left is the middle ground. It is a will-of-the-wisp which we follow at our peril."

Wilson, Heath Lumped
Other speakers furiously denounced the socialist program of Prime Minister Harold Wilson. By implication, the moderate Mr. Heath.

He favored applause, a delegate said that the party's future lay in a revival "of the almost forgotten but basic faiths of a fashioned Toryism."

Daphne Preston, chairman of the Conservative Political Center's advisory committee, said: "We must get the government out of our back!"

Paul Marland, a parliamentary candidate from West Glamorgan, demanded: "Stop featherbedding the idle. Reward effort. Initiative. Stop this seemingly inevitable slide to the left. Liberty is being continually eroded in the name of equality."

And Michael Heseltine, a former cabinet minister, said: "We are now the sole and unique guardians of the rights of individuals and the family against the claims of a collectivist state. So let us state the position: our party in moral terms brings to the fight against the restrictions of socialism the vigor and enthusiasm of a crusade."

Key Action
The swing to the right evident in party actions, began a key vote Wednesday, the 17 overwhelmingly declared opposition to electoral reform which had been called for by moderates in the party.

Later Wednesday, the delegates gave the Tory leadership in Parliament its roughest ride in applauding a motion that attacked the party's performance in opposition. A speech by a Tory whip, the deputy party leader and a moderate, drew a vote of censure against leadership. The motion was edged at Mr. Heath, Mr. Wilson and other moderate or establishment figures in the party, not Mrs. Thatcher.

By yesterday morning, mood was dark among moderates in the party. One said: "I am a parallel with what happens to the Republican party in Barry Goldwater took over the party with large on the wall party is frustrated at losing year and its worst instincts coming out."

Delay Is Seen In Irish Talks On Abduction
DUBLIN, Oct. 10 (Reuters)—Negotiations with the kidnappers of Dutch industrialist Tjibbe Hema will probably go on for a few days and could require concessions by the Irish government, a Roman Catholic priest was acting as mediator, said today.

Progress of the negotiations has been cloaked in secrecy at confirmation was received tonight that Mr. Hema is alive. His captors asked him a wage and originally threatened to execute him within 48 hours unless three Republican prisoners were freed—a demand the Irish government has refused.

The Irish Daily Express said that the kidnappers' telephone contact with the kidnappers, which believed to have broken as from the Irish Republican Army, forecast that the bargaining could be protracted.

Mentally Exhausted
He said he understood hostages were mentally exhausted, bound hand and foot, blindfolded and had cotton wool in ears to prevent him from hearing his captors or the place where he was being held.

Perkins, Ltd., the Limerick steel-cord company of Mr. Hema, is manufacturing a device, closed the 20-million (£1 million) three-component fact today in compliance with a demand from the kidnappers. It stopped indefinitely at midnight.

Leaders of the 1,200 men said they were taking the day in good spirits because they felt it was to help secure Mr. Hema's return.

Mine Kills Soldier
BELFAST, Oct. 10 (Reuters)—British troop reinforcements moved into the militant Republican border areas of South Armagh today after the guerrilla bomb attack on an petrol in 24 hours.

A soldier was killed and seriously wounded yesterday in an armored personnel carrier blown up by a roadside bomb. British IRA stronghold Crossmaglen.

Today another bomb was detonated beside a patrolling British Army vehicle a few miles away. The driver was slightly injured.

2 Killed In Belfast
BELFAST, Oct. 10 (AP)—Workers, a Protestant plumber and a Catholic metalworker, were shot and killed in separate incidents here today.

Police said two youths went up behind plumber Ernest Dow 21, and fired a single shot at his back. He died in a hospital. A short time later, Sean W. Name, 24, tackled two men who tried to hold up a metalwork plant in West Belfast. He shot and killed him.

His comrades managed to get one of the assailants and in him until police arrived. The second made his escape.

Deputy Allied Chief
LONDON, Oct. 10 (Reuters)—Gen. Sir Harry Tuzo, a former commander of British troops in Northern Ireland's guerrilla war, has been named as new deputy supreme allied commander in a rope in succession to Gen. Sir John Mogg.

70 exclusive fabrics for the new Autumn Collection

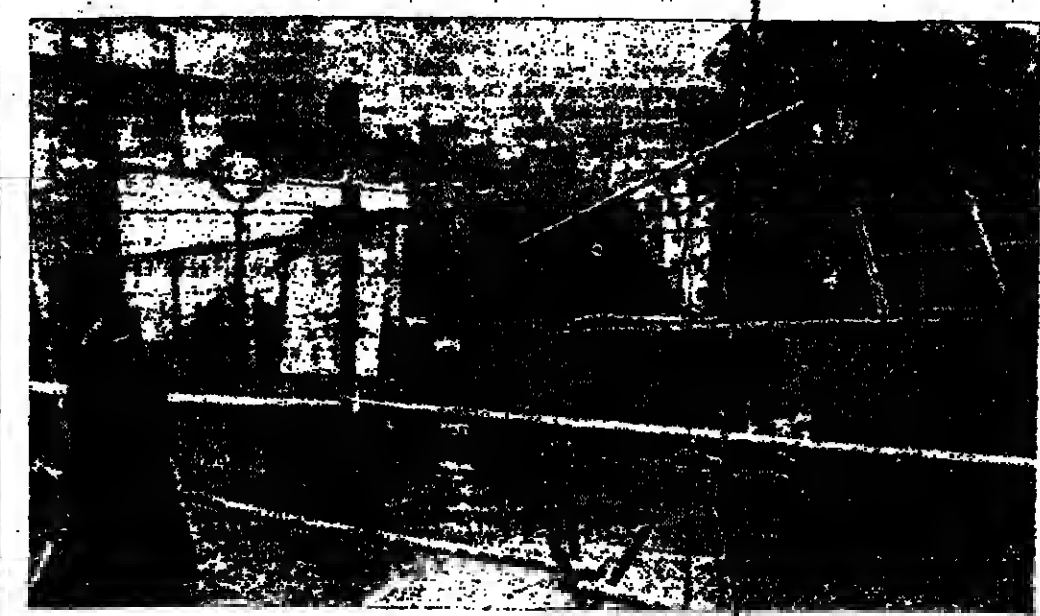
If you are looking for an exclusive suit for the Fall, Lanvin 2 will suit your needs. Cheviots, wools, and saxonies are amongst the original fabrics chosen for the new collection.

They have been selected in England, France and Italy for their exceptional quality. Comfortable and pleasing to the touch as well as to the eye, their colours are autumnal. As to their cut, they are signed Lanvin. (From F 1500).



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AFTER BOMB BLAST—A London bobby stands guard at the Green Park subway station following the explosion Thursday that killed one person and hurt 20.

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Wants Them Under SALT Curbs

Pentagon Says Superbombers Are Deployed by Soviet Union

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (NYT). — The Defense Department believes that the Soviet Union has deployed about 25 of its new superbombers, which the Pentagon insists should be covered by any treaty limiting strategic nuclear weapons.

The potential role and capabilities of the plane, known in NATO as the Backfire, have developed into one of the controversial issues obstructing Soviet-U.S. agreement on a new strategic weapons treaty. The United States maintains that the bomber has an intercontinental range and is thus a strategic weapon. The Soviet Union contends that the bomber has too short a range to be so classified.

At the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, the United States is seeking inclusion of at least some of the bombers within the overall ceiling of 2,400 strategic weapons for each side proposed in last year's accord between President Ford and Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev in their Vladivostok summit meeting. The Soviet Union insists that the bomber be excluded from the limitation on strategic weapons.

Harder U.S. Line
The U.S. position has hardened since the Vladivostok agreement, largely at the insistence of the Defense Department.

Immediately after the accord, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said that the Backfire and the FB-111 superbomber were not considered strategic weapons and therefore, did not come within the overall ceilings.

Since the Vladivostok meeting, however, there has been a progressive upgrading by the Defense Department of the intercontinental abilities of the Soviet bomber, leading the administration to propose its inclusion within the total of strategic weapons to be permitted each side.

In the first official analysis of the bomber in the spring of 1972, Elliot Richardson, then defense secretary, said that there was "still uncertainty about the primary mission" of the Backfire. "The weight of evidence favors the view that it is best suited for peripheral attack but an intercontinental capability still cannot be ruled out," he said.

In succeeding statements by Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, continuing uncertainty has been expressed about the intended role of the bomber. But the emphasis in the Schlesinger statements has shifted to the ability of the Backfire to reach targets in the United States, either with or without refueling.

'An Open Question'
In a statement to Congress in February, Mr. Schlesinger said: "The extent to which Backfires will be assigned missions against the continental United States, however, remains an open question. We must await evidence from testing, operational and training patterns or tanker development before we can confidently judge whether the Soviets intend the Backfire for intercontinental missions and, if so, to what extent."

Since the Schlesinger statement, according to Defense Department officials, the Soviet Union has placed two squadrons of the bombers, totaling about 25 planes, in operation.

One squadron is assigned to Soviet long-range aviation, which is roughly equivalent to the U.S. Air Force's Strategic Air Command, and the other is attached to the Soviet naval air arm, the Pentagon officials said.

Relations between Mr. Kreisky and Mr. Wiesenthal became strained five years ago when Mr. Wiesenthal forced the resignation of a minister in Mr. Kreisky's cabinet by charging he had been an SS officer.

Mr. Wiesenthal said yesterday that he had documentary proof that Mr. Kreisky had been a member of an SS infantry brigade. He said the unit had murdered men, women and children in occupied Russia during World War II.

Mr. Kreisky, of Jewish origin, said he is as much against war crimes as anyone. "But in this case it is a politician who is being murdered."

Utah Court Gives Men Right to Wed at 18
SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 10 (AP). — A judge has ruled that Utah's marriage law is unconstitutional because it discriminates against men. It requires males under 21 to have the consent of their parents before being issued a marriage license, but sets the age for women at 18.

State District Judge Bryant Croft said that, since males at 18 can be sent to prison, called into the armed service and in herit money, they should be able to marry without consent.

Thai Reports Hanoi Too Busy Rebuilding to Engage in War

BANGKOK, Oct. 10 (AP). — The North Vietnamese are reconstructing war-damaged cities in both North and South Vietnam and have no intention of going to war against any Southeast Asian country, a Thai political leader returning from Hanoi said today.

"Those Thai who are fearful of a possible North Vietnamese attack should be at ease because we saw not a single sign of war preparations in North Vietnam," he said. "Almost every man is working on construction jobs and public utilities," said Krasae Chanawong, leader of the New Force party and a member of a five-man medical delegation returning from Hanoi.

Mr. Krasae said it might take as long as two more years for full reconstruction in both Vietnam. Hanoi officials told him that they were helping rebuild all damaged cities in the south.

The Thai group spent a week visiting Hanoi, Haiphong and other major cities in North Vietnam at the invitation of the North Vietnamese Public Health Ministry. The doctors visited major public health centers.

Meet Minister
The delegation met with the North Vietnamese public health minister. Before leaving Hanoi, the doctors officially invited the minister and other officials to visit Thailand, Mr. Krasae said.

He said all North Vietnamese officials they met expressed their desire to quickly establish diplomatic relations with Thailand. Thai Foreign Minister Chatichai Choonhavan has been invited to visit Hanoi for further talks on

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TALL TAIL—After the authorities at the Schenectady, N.Y., airport miscalculated this Air Force cargo plane's size, they cut a hole in the door of its snug hangar.

Mother, Son To Try Army Life Together

By Walter Pincus

MERCED, Calif., Oct. 10 (AP). — U.S. Army enlistee Michael Fleming will not have to go far to discuss military life with his mother. She will probably be in the next barracks.

Mr. Fleming, 17, and his mother, Mrs. Ethel Fleming, 34, enlisted together in the U.S. Army here.

Sgt. Herbert Harrison, an Army recruiter, said: "She [Mrs. Fleming] brought her son in and listened to the sales pitch, then jokingly asked if she could get in." He assured her she could and mother and son agreed to join with identical job classifications—transportation specialist.

Sgt. Harrison said they probably will serve at the same base and in the same unit after their basic training is completed. Mrs. Fleming is separated from her husband.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (WP). — The House Select Committee on Intelligence is investigating the role of Lt. Gen. Daniel Graham, director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, in the alleged effort in 1967 to mislead the press and the public by distorting information on Viet Cong strength.

Gen. Graham, at the time, was a colonel in charge of intelligence estimates for the U.S. military command in Saigon. His reports, during mid 1967, listed the Communist forces in South Vietnam at 270,000 men, with kill rates and desertions showing the Viet Cong would soon run out of troops.

In August, 1967, under pressure from CIA analysts, the estimate was being revised upward toward 450,000 men.

On August 20, 1967, Gen. Creighton Abrams Jr., then deputy commander in Vietnam, sent a "secret, eye-only" message to Gen. Earle Wheeler, then chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, saying any new figure over 200,000 would cause a "press reaction." Gen. Abrams suggested that two categories of Viet Cong forces be left out to keep the overall figure down.

Cable to Rostov
An October secret cable from the U.S. ambassador to South Vietnam, Ellsworth Bunker, to White House aide Walt Rostow supported Gen. Abrams.

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House Probes General's Role In Altering Viet Cong Figures

By Walter Pincus

MERCED, Calif., Oct. 10 (AP). — U.S. Army enlistee Michael Fleming will not have to go far to discuss military life with his mother. She will probably be in the next barracks.

Mr. Fleming, 17, and his mother, Mrs. Ethel Fleming, 34, enlisted together in the U.S. Army here.

Sgt. Herbert Harrison, an Army recruiter, said: "She [Mrs. Fleming] brought her son in and listened to the sales pitch, then jokingly asked if she could get in." He assured her she could and mother and son agreed to join with identical job classifications—transportation specialist.

Sgt. Harrison said they probably will serve at the same base and in the same unit after their basic training is completed. Mrs. Fleming is separated from her husband.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (WP). — The House Select Committee on Intelligence is investigating the role of Lt. Gen. Daniel Graham, director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, in the alleged effort in 1967 to mislead the press and the public by distorting information on Viet Cong strength.

Gen. Graham, at the time, was a colonel in charge of intelligence estimates for the U.S. military command in Saigon. His reports, during mid 1967, listed the Communist forces in South Vietnam at 270,000 men, with kill rates and desertions showing the Viet Cong would soon run out of troops.

In August, 1967, under pressure from CIA analysts, the estimate was being revised upward toward 450,000 men.

On August 20, 1967, Gen. Creighton Abrams Jr., then deputy commander in Vietnam, sent a "secret, eye-only" message to Gen. Earle Wheeler, then chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, saying any new figure over 200,000 would cause a "press reaction." Gen. Abrams suggested that two categories of Viet Cong forces be left out to keep the overall figure down.

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Soviet Defector's Reliability Is Factor Doubts Grow on Motive of Oswald

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (NYT). — U.S. intelligence officials have long had doubts about the reliability of a purported Soviet defector whose statements apparently influenced the Warren Commission's conclusion that there was no foreign involvement in President John Kennedy's assassination, according to intelligence sources.

But neither the name of the defector, Lt. Col. Yuri Ivanovich Nosenko, nor the anguished of some officials about the legitimacy of his motives, appear in the commission's final report or in any of the volumes of testimony and exhibits that accompanied it, according to Senate investigators who are re-examining the commission's inquiry.

An internal working memorandum of the commission, now in the hands of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, recounts in detail Col. Nosenko's assurances that the KGB, the Soviet intelligence service, never tried to recruit Lee Harvey Oswald, President Kennedy's assassin, during Oswald's residence in the Soviet Union.

Doubts about the Warren Commission's conclusion that Oswald acted alone have existed in some minds almost from the moment that the panel released its final report in September, 1964. But as internal commission documents like the working memorandum have become declassified in recent months, new questions have been raised in the Senate and elsewhere about the thoroughness of its investigation.

One of these questions, typified by the Nosenko affair, is the dual concern of whether the commission was fully informed by federal agencies of all of the relevant details surrounding the Kennedy assassination and of how it weighed the information it did receive in reaching its conclusion.

"The statements of Nosenko," according to the memorandum authors, David Slawson and William Coleman Jr., "if true, would certainly go a long way toward showing that the Soviet Union had no part in the assassination of President Kennedy."

Nothing in that memorandum, however, or in the nine-page interview of Col. Nosenko by the FBI on which it is based, reflected the considerable doubts that, according to the sources, existed in the U.S. intelligence community at the time about the legitimacy of the Soviet officer's motives for having come to the United States.

Two sources familiar with the Warren Commission's investigation said that, while the panel had received no formal assertions of doubt about the colonel's legitimacy as a defector, the commission staff had been informally cautioned "that this man might have been sent over to ally our suspicions" about possible Soviet involvement in the Kennedy assassination.

Cautionary Advice
A source declined to say from where such cautionary advice had come but another said that he believed it had been offered by Richard Helms, then deputy director of central intelligence and now the U.S. ambassador to Iran. John McCone was the CIA director at the time of the Kennedy assassination.

Reliability Unknown
At the least, he said, the FBI should have told the Warren Commission that "this information comes from a man of unknown reliability."

Neither the CIA nor the FBI would comment on the sources' assertions. Other persons familiar with the Warren Commission's investigation pointed out what they said

were some oddities and anomalies that cast further doubt on the validity of Col. Nosenko's testimony.

Col. Nosenko's approach to representatives of the U.S. government with a request for asylum, they said, occurred in Geneva on Feb. 4, 1964, barely 10 weeks after President Kennedy was shot to death in Dallas.

Although the colonel was identified at the time as a Soviet "disarmament expert" at a multinational conference in Geneva, he told the FBI that in October, 1959, when Oswald arrived in Moscow with the intention of becoming a Soviet citizen, he had been in charge of the KGB department that oversaw U.S. tourists.

In that position, he said, he had been made privy to the details of the KGB's decision that Oswald was too emotionally and politically unreliable to warrant cultivation by the Soviet intelligence service.

Col. Nosenko said he had understood that some other agencies of the Soviet government, including the Red Cross, had then taken the disgruntled Oswald in hand. Intelligence sources pointed out, however, that the Soviet Red Cross is itself believed to be an arm of the KGB.

They also question Col. Nosenko's assertion that Soviet citizens with whom Oswald had hunted rabbits during his nearly three years in the Soviet Union had reported that the man was an "extremely poor shot."

The Senate Intelligence Committee recently designated two of its members, Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa., and Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., to look into the growing number of questions about the circumstances surrounding the Kennedy assassination and the thoroughness of the Warren Commission's investigation.

Sen. Schweiker said through a spokesman yesterday that he personally favored an extensive investigation by the committee.

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Priorities on Iberia

In dealing with the combustible Iberian Peninsula, the nine-nation European community has its priorities exactly right and the United States has had its priorities partly wrong. This contrast between the attitudes and policies toward Spain and Portugal by Washington at one end and the Common Market Nine at the other has been sharply illuminated by events of the last fortnight.

At the moment when worldwide indignation over the summary trials and executions of five terrorists by Generalissimo Franco's regime had reached its peak, the United States announced agreement in principle on a new wide-ranging accord governing "co-operative relationships" with Spain and continued use by U.S. forces of Spanish air and naval bases.

Two days later, the foreign ministers of the European Economic Community governments agreed unanimously in Luxembourg to suspend trade negotiations with Spain. Eight of the nine members had temporarily withdrawn ambassadors from Madrid to protest the executions and to underscore once again that the door to full European Community participation will be opened for Spain only when Generalissimo Franco or his successor halts the repression and restores freedom.

At that same session, the nine ministers agreed to provide Portugal immediately with about \$200 million in economic aid. In doing so they formally recognized that Portugal

had met the community's precondition of progress toward "pluralistic democracy."

To make funds promptly available to the hard-pressed Lisbon government, the ministers broke custom and appropriated the money directly from the community budget, rather than waiting to have the loans guaranteed by individual member governments.

The United States has given Portugal \$25 million in aid and has considered further assistance since the military rulers in Lisbon replaced a pro-Communist premier with Adm. Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo and a government with strong representation from the democratic parties.

But the U.S. administration's Iberian priority has clearly been the renewal of the agreement with Spain, which Madrid promptly hailed as a "confirmation of friendship" at "a moment of extraordinary importance," but which the rest of Europe regards as an untimely, deplorable prop for a discredited and disintegrating Franco regime.

In these as well as in other recent events, it has not been the United States but its European partners who have demonstrated that they take seriously the Atlantic alliance's commitment to "the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law." Ironically, it will almost surely turn out that in taking these ideals seriously, the Europeans also took the path of realism and enlightened Western self-interest.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Peace Scientist

In the summer of 1953, the Soviet Union exploded its first hydrogen bomb. Its first deliverable weapon based on thermonuclear fusion. That Soviet achievement spurred the arms race as have few other events before or since; and it would have seemed unthinkable then that the Nobel Peace Prize could ever be bestowed on one of the key scientists responsible for that Soviet achievement.

Yet the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Academician Andrei D. Sakharov will certainly receive universal approval outside the Soviet Union, especially in the United States.

During the past decade, Sakharov has become the very personification of the concerned scientist, of the scholar alarmed that his discoveries are being misused and convinced that that misuse must be fought in the court of domestic and world public opinion. Consistently he has championed the cause of peace and genuine détente, not of the pseudo-détente symbolized by the Helsinki Declaration.

With great courage and at substantial personal cost, he has emphasized that for lasting peace between the United States and the Soviet Union there must be an end to any form of world ideological imperialism, specifically including the Soviet variety, and a willingness to live and let live indefinitely with whatever political and economic system the American or any other people choose for themselves.

Within the Soviet Union Sakharov is today the foremost public fighter for human rights, striving alike for justice in the trials of Soviet dissenters and for equal rights for Soviet minorities of every description. He has persuasively married his concerns in the fields of foreign and domestic policy by stressing the necessity of genuine internal Soviet democracy on the broadest scale if there is to be a guarantee of the sincerity of any peace policy enunciated by the Kremlin. The Nobel Peace Prize committee could not have made a better choice.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Listing to Starboard

Sergio Segre, head of the Italian Communist party's foreign affairs section, inquired discreetly of the U.S. Embassy in Rome last month about obtaining a visa to attend an international conference and speak at a dinner given by the Council on Foreign Relations in New York. He was given a "signal" that a visa application would be rejected.

In contrast, Giorgio Almirante, a political heir of Benito Mussolini and leader of Italy's neo-Fascist party, had no visa difficulties. He arrived in September, visited some congressional offices on Capitol Hill and then conferred with two staff members of the National Security Council in the Executive Office Building.

Under a 1952 law, a waiver from the Justice Department is required for the issuance of a visa to a Communist. At a time when Washington is supposedly pressuring the

Soviet Union to adhere to the freedom-of-movement commitments in the Helsinki Declaration, it seems odd that the State Department did not see fit to ask for the requisite waiver for Mr. Segre.

To its credit, the embassy in Rome recommended that Mr. Almirante not be officially received. It would be interesting to know why that suggestion was so pointedly ignored in Washington.

Despite Helsinki and détente, the United States appears from these incidents to be maintaining a stiff-backed, cold-war stance against any contact with the most independently-minded Communist party in Europe, while bestowing desperately-sought respectability on one of Italy's most unrepentant Fascists. A friendly diplomat in Rome finds this juxtaposition "rather curious." A more apt word is appalling.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Greece and the EEC

There will be at least four predictable conflicts of interest between Greece and its future partners [in the EEC]. The first, and to judge by experience the most serious, will be agricultural. . . . Greece stands to gain a great deal at the expense of France and Italy. Greek wine could make the wine lake deeper. Greek olives could produce a communal glut of olive oil. . . . Neither the Greeks nor the Nine should pretend that the problem will not arise.

A second and parallel conflict of interest may arise over the regional fund. On present criteria of poverty and need, and considering the size of the fund, Greece could qualify for nearly all of it, leaving nothing over for Britain or for any other part of the EEC except perhaps Sicily and Sardinia. The third problem would arise if Turkey, which also wants to join the EEC one day, were to insist on joining at the same time as Greece. This might easily happen. Finally, there is the question of progress

towards European union, or away from it. A community of 10 which included a detached and economically backward Greece would unite less easily than a geographically coherent Western community of nine.

—From the Guardian (London).

Tibet, 25 Years Later
It was in October, 1950, that Tibet was entirely overrun by Chinese soldiers. In the meantime Peking's presence has been cemented by massive military forces, by the building of roads and airfields, by partly collectivizing the land and by importing large numbers of Chinese settlers. Peking claims that its legitimization is in an earlier hegemony dating back to the start of the 17th century—a point of view fully shared by Taipei. Yet the Manchus emperors never sought to destroy the internal structure of the country or to force an entirely alien ideology upon it. In that respect, if in no other, the modern subjugation of Tibet is a tragedy that we should not allow ourselves to forget.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

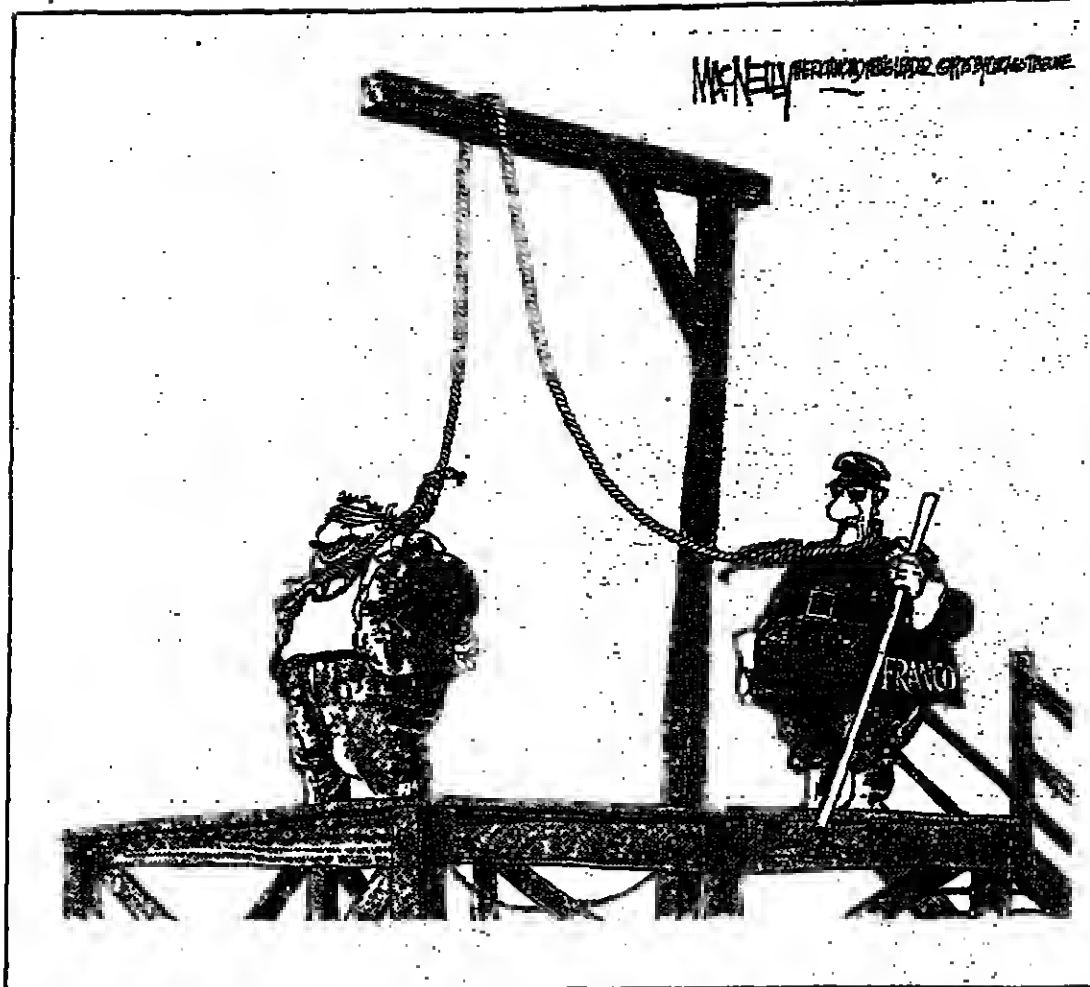
October 11, 1900

NEW YORK.—An almost incredible story of the extent to which an immoral traffic in young women, lured from European cities, is carried on in New York has just been uncovered by the New York Herald. The paper has been following clues of unfortunate European girls lured by organized bands to come to these shores for immoral purposes.

Fifty Years Ago

October 11, 1925

PITTSBURGH.—Babe Ruth was ordered into the hospital for the third time since the beginning of the season yesterday and thus did not get a chance to see the Washington Senators defeat the Pittsburgh Pirates, 4-3, in the third game of the World Series and take a two-to-one lead. Manager Bucky Harris drove in the winning run with a single.



Where Are the Parties For '76?

By James Reston

NEW YORK.—The presidential campaign so far has been a disappointment. No candidate in either party has come forward with a program, a personality or character that seem capable of dealing with the problems of the coming years, but maybe we are looking at this in the wrong way.

The problems of the country and the economic and social expectations of the American people are obviously beyond the talents of any mortal candidate on the scene, but not necessarily beyond the control of the best talents of the nation. Therefore, maybe the question is who can best mobilize those talents, and put together a team of the best men and women we have, of whatever party, to share the burden of leadership.

The objections to this are fairly clear. Outstanding men and women don't want to commit themselves to a candidate until they know he will be nominated, but there is no reason why the Republican and Democratic parties should not be enlisting the best potential cabinet members available and using their thought and energy to lift the level of the political debate and define the issues for decision.

Ford's Advantage

This is not happening now. President Ford has a great advantage in this pre-campaign period, for he has the powers of presidential appointment and decision, but he has not brought even the most talented people in his own party, let alone the nation, into his administration, and his recent appointments tell us more about his past personal and party loyalties than about his vision of the future.

The Democrats have a harder problem. They have so many candidates, who are going nowhere, and so many noncandidates who say they don't want to go anywhere, that the party organization simply stands aside and lets them all run on their own. The party solicits money, but not ideas, and this is odd.

For the Democratic party still

retains the support, if no longer the allegiance, of many of the most analytical and articulate minds in the United States, and it has made no serious effort to bring their thought to bear on the nation's and the party's coming problems.

It seems a long time between now and the first presidential primary election in New Hampshire at the end of the coming winter, and even longer until the Democratic nominating convention at Madison Square Garden next July. But much remains to be done between now and then to define what kind of president we need.

Historical Issue

Next July will also be the 200th birthday of the Declaration of Independence. The economic issues of prices and jobs will obviously be important, but the election may very well turn on the historical issue: on which party can best define where we are and where we're going. Not only on who's going to be president but who's going with him in the last years of the 1970s.

Franklin Roosevelt understood this point, even in his declining days, better than his Democratic party successors today. He brought our most distinguished poet, Archibald MacLeish, to Washington not only to head the office of facts and figures, but to articulate the problems of the coming age, and to enlist the thoughts, paragraphs, arguments and slogans of the intellectual community in this enterprise.

No such effort is going on now in either party. The parties are divided on candidates but challenged by history to reduce the confusion and diversity of the present into some kind of identity or meaning that the people can understand, but instead they are standing aside and leaving the national debate to the distracted candidates and hurried and exhausted slogans of the past.

So, it is no wonder that the campaign so far has been a disappointment, and seems almost an irrelevant conflict between "good old Jerry" and the hard

facts of prices and unemployment. For both parties are concentrating on the intellectual bankruptcy of the other, and parading their candidates, who have very little to say.

Reagan, Humphrey, Jackson and all the other candidates and noncandidates are either depressing the country or putting it to sleep, but together in either party, they are not at all bad, and probably better than we have had for many years.

But they are separate so far, and divided and confused, unable to make clear their personal or party policies.

If you talk to them separately, you find a common thread: They all sense that the old techniques are not working, that a thoughtful quietness has come into life, that events are beyond their control. They are restlessly frank in private. When they spread out the facts and follow the trends into the future, they have a shrinking and fugitive sense that something is happening to them and the nation, so that life will never be quite the same again.

But they go on again as before, isolated with the same old arguments and political tricks, knowing the world is different, but not quite knowing what to do about it.

Athenians readily acknowledge to friends that the most impressive man he ever met was Charles de Gaulle. The first time he saw the general—when the Greek statesman was premier and not yet a political exile in Paris—De Gaulle guided him to a chair, sat across from him, hands folded across his stomach, and said: "I am listening. What do you want?"

"I don't want anything," Caramanlis replied. "Unless, that is, you want something." This startled the French president who expected his visitor to know. De Gaulle then said: "No, I want nothing. I only mean, how do you wish to start our talk?" After that he held Caramanlis in high esteem and told Michel Debré, then prime minister: "Whenever Caramanlis comes to Paris I want to see him."

As a matter of fact the Greek leader had more chance to study De Gaulle and France than he expected. From 1963 to 1974, Caramanlis was premier and not yet a political exile in Paris. De Gaulle guided him to a chair, sat across from him, hands folded across his stomach, and said: "I am listening. What do you want?"

Rare Combination

Caramanlis admired De Gaulle as a great soldier, an expert politician and an intellectual, a rare combination. But he disagreed with his policy, above all on European unity. He felt that a "Europe" initially led by De Gaulle and Adenauer might have changed history for a thousand years to come and that, fearing France might be dominated by Britain and Germany, the general lost a historical opportunity.

There is no doubt that Caramanlis learned a great deal from

Reaction to Protests 2 Voices From Madrid

By Barbara Wickersham

PARIS.—Following the recent wave of international protests against Spain over the execution of five Spanish terrorists, an American who formerly lived in Spain wrote and asked two friends in Madrid how they felt about the protests.

They answered after the killing of three policemen in Madrid last week, but before the latest wave of terrorism in Barcelona.

One of them, a thoughtful Spanish woman about 30 who graduated from a Madrid university, has traveled outside Spain and works as a sculptor, wrote the following:

"First I want to say that my reaction to the executions was one of painful shock since although I feared that they might take place, I hoped they would be put off and that a less drastic solution might perhaps be sought."

"This is because I am against the death penalty, a priori, and also because the killings of the policemen already seemed to me a savagery."

"The first protests and demonstrations seemed somewhat logical, but as they increased in intensity and changed into acts of vandalism like what happened in Portugal and even in Paris, I thought things were getting out of hand and becoming disproportionate and unfair. A country was being attacked for something that might have been noticed far less if it had happened in another country."

"The action of President Echeverria of Mexico made me indignant, but did not worry me much, because of the reactions of the other members of the United Nations and because the Mexican government has always been against the Spanish government."

"The reactions that hurt most were those of countries with reputations for being advanced and democratic, like Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark or even France, with whom Spain had good diplomatic relations."

"The disproportion in the violence of the anti-Spanish demonstrations might have made one think they were organized rather than a purely natural movement to defend certain people sentenced to die or certain human rights."

"Besides this, the general effect they have had on the Spanish people has been to unite them against those who attack them and increase their support of the government. I would go so far as to say that some people who protested against the executions here in Spain would no longer protest again if the same process took place regarding the latest killings of policemen."

"When the Spanish people are treated unfairly, they react in a way that is perhaps not very fair but very human, protesting against those who judge us harshly on the basis of our in-

ternal affairs without real knowledge of the situation.

"In any case, I think there should be no revenge taken against the countries that have attacked Spain, but that attempts should be made to make them understand the reality of things. Also, if this is possible, something should be done to keep the violent murders from happening again."

"All these demonstrations might also consider the responsibility they may have taken on by putting themselves on the side of the killers. They may have contributed to the continuation of these assassinations, carried out by people taking advantage of the wave of attacks against Spanish authorities."

"Some journalists in various countries seem to have realized this, since they are now writing against the anti-Spanish campaign."

"The second, an educated and outspoken Spanish woman in her late 60s, who has also traveled abroad and worked for many years in a Spanish government ministry, did not answer the letter because, as she explained in a telephone conversation, she had been sick. Then she said:

"I don't know why, but people in other countries envy us. The truth is that in spite of everything, *gracias a Dios*, we live in perfect tranquility here and perhaps they envy us that."

"The situation in Madrid is just the way it was after the death of poor Carrero Blanco (Spanish premier killed in an explosion in December, 1973). There is perfect order. That is not going to change just because of a few shameless people, no, no shameless . . . a few scoundrels."

"Listen, do you realize that more than one million Spaniards demonstrated to support the government last week? Yes, more than one million. Our newspapers said so, and all you had to do was look at the photographs to know that it was the truth. I heard that in other countries, newspapers said only 100,000 or 150,000 people took part."

"We live well here, and everyone realizes that, from the poorest laborers to the highest generals. Do you know that the woman who comes in to help me clean twice a week has her own home?"

"Just last week, I was walking past a butcher shop when it closed and two butchers came out and they each had a car waiting outside the door. Not just any little cheap car, either, but good cars."

"In spite of what anyone else says, we know we live better today than ever before. Yes, of course, everyone else feels the way I do, exactly the same. All Spaniards feel the same about these killers because they have dared to attack poor people, the most humble and defenseless."

Once Again at Greece's Helm

By C. L. Sulzberger

ONE CHANGING experience he shared with De Gaulle—voluntary retirement from the political arena. The Frenchman abruptly yielded French power in 1946 and didn't return until 1958.

The Greek lost an election in 1963 and flew to Paris rather than lead a parliamentary opposition, only getting back in 1974. In each case their respective countries hovered in the edge of total chaos when they were summoned.

For Caramanlis' exile in Paris was even more bitter than De Gaulle's solitude in his gloomy home at Colombey-les-Deux-Églises. The Greek felt isolated; he had nothing to do but think, reflect, plan.

Not a Science

He read a great deal: Aristotle, Plato, Plutarch, Thucydides, and concluded that history is the best master for any politician. He accepted Aristotle's conclusion that the source of politics is experience plus history, that politics is not a science.

Now, after more than 14 months back in the saddle, he tells intimates: "I am even stronger than I was when I returned. Then I represented a hope but now I represent a guarantee." His colleagues admit that in vote he would run far ahead of his party.

This is not unusual in Greece where political groupings tend more to be clans than parties and the chief counts more than the program. But Caramanlis responds to an urgent need among the disgraced and disunited Greek people today and he has moved his nation a long way back on the road to orderly democracy after

the disastrous military dictatorship.

He has maneuvered cleverly, salvaging Greece's overweening national pride by withdrawing from NATO's military command, thus seeming to blame the alliance for the Cyprus tragedy. He has defused the left by legalizing Communism and locking up just leaders.

Emotional Tides

He has allowed the people to choose a republic over the monarchy which disappointed them and he has produced a new constitution. The armed forces are being cleaned up politically and retained and re-equipped militarily.

In both internal and foreign policy, while Caramanlis seems to bend with emotional tides, he hews to a fundamental course which he set for himself and his country during those long years in Paris. That course, diplomatically, seeks to tie Greece as closely as possible to the European community and the West.

This is in no sense seen by him as a substitute for Greece's former right links with the United States and NATO but a complement to that policy which, for him, is bound to strengthen again when the present dismal crisis with Turkey eases.

For the "Europe" Caramanlis wants to join is envisioned by him as an "Atlantic Europe," that is, one closely tied to North America. In the end he believes Greece must be ever more firmly bound to the Western world because that is the only certain means of safeguarding the democracy he has re-established.

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Squeezed by Politics, Costs

White Hunters Are Nearing The End of the Trail in Africa

By Tom Lambert

MAUN, Botswana, Oct. 10.—The first splatters of spring rain have fallen here on northern Botswana and its vast and Western Kalahari Desert. The lions and other animals soon will be forsaking their water holes and winter haunts for wider, trackless foraging and the current season for Africa's white hunters is just about over.

It has been successful generally, for both the hunters and the foreign clients, largely North and South American.

But the season has marked another milestone on the road down which some white hunters see themselves retreating, and perhaps disappearing eventually, as the great romantic figures they have been.

"The day of the white hunter is declining," Harry Selby, one of the most prominent among their numbers, told a visitor here this other day.

Writing on Wall
"I think the writing is on the wall for us," said white hunter Sid Youthead, who hunts for Mr. Selby and also operates his own safari company out of Botswana's capital at Gaborone.

"There always will be hunters and professionals to go along with them, help guide them to ward the game," said Mr. Selby, who is a partner in a safari firm working in Kenya and out of this little town on the southern edge of the Okavango Delta area, site of some of the best game and photographic hunting in the world.

Formed by the Okavango River flowing southeast out of Angola, the delta is a vast sprawl of lush wooded islands and waterways which disappear into the flat, scrubby wastes of the Kalahari south of here. Almost every one of Botswana's more than 400 specimens of mammals and 150 kinds of birds are found in the delta or its environs.

But Africa's hunting areas are shrinking. The costs of hunting and photographic safaris are rising and some black African states are pressing the white hunters, in effect, to turn their profession over to blacks.

"I wouldn't say," Mr. Selby remarked ruefully, "that there was a great future for the white hunter."

But he said with a grin, he still receives "150 or 200 letters every year from youngsters—Americans, Australians, Europeans—who want to be white hunters."

"I suppose they think it's a romantic business," he said, adding, "It isn't; it's hard, tough work, filled with pressures, unrelenting in the old days."

"The old white hunter," said Mr. Selby, who is 50 years old, "would be as out of place today as a dinosaur."

"In the old days, a three-month walking safari would set out from Nairobi," he recalled. "The group would include perhaps 150 people—the white hunter, the clients, gun bearers, skippers, camp boys. There was no great pressure in the sense of time, or the bag, and few if any limits on where you could hunt or what could be shot."

But all that is changed, the process as well as the business of safaris.

Mr. Selby's office here, for example, is as efficient and well equipped as a bank's, with gray steel filing cabinets, a pocket calculator, wall charts of safaris completed or yet to be made, a photocopying machine, telephones and other business paraphernalia. The old white hunter would not recognize or know how to use them.

But game animals occasionally wander down to the river outside Mr. Selby's house.

Gone, too, are the lengthy walking safaris. Today's are pegged largely on light airplanes and four-wheel-drive trucks and vehicles. A client rarely has to slog more than a day's walk to and from his base hunting camp.

There are few three-month safaris today; they range mostly from 7 to 30 days.

Today, Botswana safari firms operate within concession areas defined by the government (Mr. Selby's encompasses 12,000 square miles). The government limits the numbers of various animals the firm's clients may bag. It assesses license fees for game sought—about \$550 for a lion, \$168 for an elephant, \$110 for a leopard and so on.

The firms then apportion their prescribed numbers of animals among their clients and assign them "white hunters" who lead them to the known haunts of the animals they want to shoot or photograph.

Client Pressures
As Mr. Selby and Mr. Youthead explained it, the safari firms and white hunters are, under time, area and bag limit pressures with their clients, with a second hunting party often ready to go into the bush the moment the first returns from a hunt. Some firms are booked for safaris through next year and into 1977.

Jabbing at his calculator, Mr. Selby reckoned that a single client could pay up to \$10,000 for a 30-day safari to shoot "the big four"—elephant, buffalo, lion, leopard—and several other licensed animals. The camera safaris are considerably cheaper—perhaps \$85 a day.

While some clients make no demands for comfort on Botswana safaris, some do. And their trips can be fairly luxurious with jacketed black waiters, napkins and tablecloths at meals, refrigerated foods, mattresses, beds and liquor for a sunset drink. "A lot of Yanks order bourbon," Mr. Youthead noted "and we get it for them."

Mr. Selby and Mr. Youthead said that there have been some changes in recent years in the weapons favored by their clients, many of whom now use telescopic or improved sights and higher velocity rifles ranging up to .50 caliber.

Both denied any notion that white hunters frequently bag their clients' target animals, insisting most hunters are very seldom chaps who are completely green with their weapons.

But Botswana's laws prescribe that professional hunters—none of them black yet—must finish off a dangerous animal such as a lion or elephant wounded by a client and liable to charge him or struggle away to a painful death.

The two hunters named lions and elephants as the most dangerous but easy animals to track and shoot in Botswana—usually at range up to 40 yards—and the leopard as the most difficult because of its speed and uncanny ability to detect man-made stunts or lures, such as a baboon or other carcass hoisted into a tree.

© Los Angeles Times.

Military Parade Staged in Taipei

TAIPEI, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—Nationalist China today celebrated National Day with a big parade for the first time in 11 years.

It featured heavy tanks, 155-mm cannons, rockets and ground-to-air Hawk and Nike-Hercules missiles.

President Yen Chia-kan took the salute as 35,000 soldiers marched past the reviewing stand in the presidential square. He urged the nation's youth to follow the guidance of his predecessor, the late Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

"The light of his great spirit will shine upon us always and the strength of his determination will guide us toward our final victory over the Communists," President Yen said.

Whale Agreement By Russia, Japan

TOKYO, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union and Japan signed an agreement yesterday permitting International Whaling Commission observers to inspect their countries' whaling ships.

However, the agreement stipulates that the observer—who will be responsible to the commission—will be nominated by Japan and the Soviet Union. It is effective until Aug. 31 of next year.

Both countries recently agreed to an international provisional agreement reducing the number of whales they are allowed to catch.



ANGOLA RECRUITS—Members of the MPLA Youth Movement during ambush drill.

Rhodesia Reports Attack by Mozambique

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—Regular troops from Mozambique made two attacks inside Rhodesia yesterday, clashing with Rhodesian security forces, an official communiqué said today.

A white civilian was killed and another injured and one raider was believed to have been killed and two wounded in separate incidents in the eastern Vumba Mountain area, the security forces statement said.

It identified the raiders as troops of Frelimo, the ruling party in Mozambique since the country gained its independence from Portugal.

Official sources here said the clash was being regarded as an isolated incident. Rhodesian security force commanders have reported what they regard as friendly contacts with Frelimo units—particularly in the northeast border area.

A Rhodesian cattle company manager, Petrus Snyders, 55, died after the Frelimo troops ambushed his vehicle, the communiqué said.

The shooting occurred while Mr. Snyders was making a routine tour of a cattle farm near Umfolozi, it said. "The ambush was approximately 30 meters inside the Rhodesian border," the communiqué said.

Later, Rhodesian security forces in the area were attacked by Frelimo forces, the communiqué stated.

It was in this clash that the Frelimo forces were believed to have suffered casualties.

Mozambique, which borders Rhodesia and South Africa, became independent in June after 500 years of Portuguese rule.

Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano declared that the new nation was prepared to give whatever help was needed to obtain black majority rule in Rhodesia.

He stressed the opposition of Frelimo (the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique) to the white minority governments in Rhodesia and South Africa.

Filipino Opposition Leaders Assail Marcos' Style of Rule

MANILA, Oct. 10 (AP).—Opponents of the martial-law regime delivered a lengthy manifesto denouncing one-man rule to the office of President Ferdinand Marcos today.

The 98-page document, signed by 133 opposition politicians, educators, lawyers and religious leaders, said:

"We believe that when a system becomes so unjust and oppressive that more and more people are minded to resist its commands, a deliberate and public refusal to obey becomes a supreme act of conscience."

"A nonviolent system of non-cooperation, adequately carried out at the proper time, can render the ways of violence unnecessary."

The manifesto stopped short of advocating such a policy, adding: "Our people who do not approve of one-man rule, on the one hand, or the Communist order of doing things, on the other, should now reflect on what the third alternative might be."

"The events of the last three years in Thailand, Greece and Portugal indicate that the power of the few can be effectively overcome by the noncooperation of the many."

Other Criticism
The document followed sharp criticism of the regime by the Philippine Civil Liberties Union on Sept. 28, the third anniversary of martial law in the Philippines.

Jovito Salonga, a lawyer and former senator in the Congress abolished by martial law, said a copy of the manifesto was delivered to the office of Mr. Marcos's executive secretary, Alejandro Melchor Jr.

There was no comment from the government.

The manifesto declared that Mr. Marcos's self-proclaimed new society contains the seeds of its own destruction.

"It speaks of human development but it operates in the stifling climate of fear, fraud and official violence. It claims to promote overall economic growth but limits its benefits to a select few."

"Its high public officials speak of reforming and disciplining society but, of all the sectors of society, they are the ones that urgently need reform and self-discipline."

"The manifesto called for a new plan of government... as soon as the present crisis is over."

It appealed for separation of executive power from the power to make laws and the judicial power.

No public official shall be allowed to arrogate the three powers unto himself, the manifesto said in an apparent reference to Mr. Marcos, who rules by decree and who has the power to fire judges at all levels.

Sweden Grounds All Viggen Jets After 3d Crash

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 10 (UPI).—The Swedish Air Force grounded all of its Viggen supersonic fighter-interceptors today after a crash which it said showed similarities to two previous accidents.

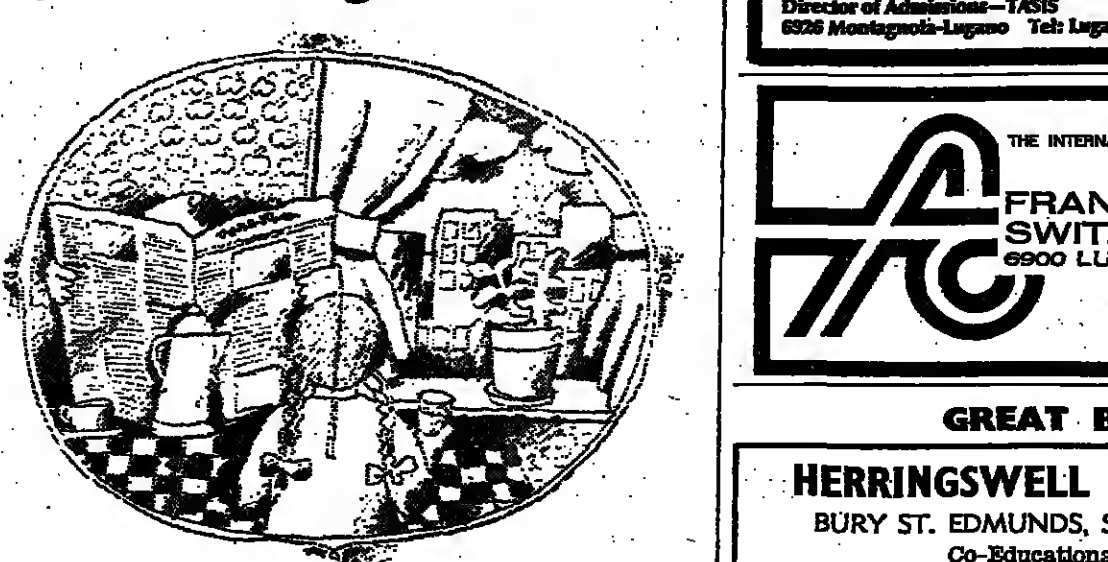
A spokesman said that between 80 and 100 planes were involved in the grounding.

One of the jet aircraft crashed today near the east coast city of Gothenburg as the pilot parachuted to safety. Another Viggen crashed Monday. The first crash occurred during the summer.

"These three crashes showed similarities," the air force spokesman said. "In all three there was first a fire and then the planes broke apart. During the investigation as to the cause of the accidents, we have decided to ground all Viggen aircraft until further notice."

Since the Viggen was introduced in 1968, 11 have crashed, the spokesman said. The plane was one of the contenders to replace the aging F-104 Starfighter for four European nations in NATO but lost out to the F-16 of the United States.

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\$700,000 Contributed in Three Months

Ford's Fund-Raising Affected by New Laws

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (UPI).—President Ford's 1976 election committee raised more than \$700,000 in the first three months, according to a report filed yesterday with the Federal Election Commission.

The report shows the effect of the new election campaign laws. Hundreds of individuals who gave many thousands of dollars to the 1972 campaign of Richard Nixon show up in the Ford committee report—but with contributions of \$250, \$750 or, at the most, \$1,000, the limit an individual now can give to a candidate's primary campaign.

For example, in 1972, William Marriott of the Marriott Corp. gave the Nixon campaign \$117,038. This year Mr. Marriott and his wife gave the Ford committee \$1,000.

The names of the three biggest individual Nixon contributors—Clement Stone, Richard Scaife and John Mulvaney—who together gave \$4.1 million in 1972 are absent from the Ford committee report.

Members of the Rockefeller family gave the Nixon campaign a total of \$300,000. They have given Mr. Ford less than \$5,000.

Many Jewish contributors who switched their support from the Democrats to Mr. Nixon in 1972 have now apparently switched back and are giving to the campaigns of Senators Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and Birch Bayh, D-Ind.

President to 46 per cent for Sen. Kennedy.

A spokesman for the Harris organization said that, since the possibility of sample error is normally 3 per cent in either direction, it would be 6 per cent for the Ford-Democrat figures.

This means that the margins shown between Mr. Ford and several of the Democrats are insignificant.

The President's rating in the poll of 1,307 likely voters compared with the Democrats was: Sen. Jackson, 47 to 43 per cent; Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, 49 to 44; Sen. Robert Humphrey, D-Minn., 48 to 43; Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., 49 to 38; Sargent Shriver, 52 to 40; Sen. Bayh, 52 to 31; Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., 52 to 31, and Calif. Gov. Edmund Brown, 53 to 30.

Turks Will Vote Sunday; Effect On Cyprus Seen

ANKARA, Oct. 10 (AP).—Nearly half of Turkey's 17 million voters are expected to go to the polls Sunday for bitterly contested parliamentary elections expected to influence—and possibly affect—this country's tough policy on the Cyprus dispute with Greece and Greek Cypriots.

Conciliatory Turkish moves toward a Cyprus settlement are expected by the United States following a partial lifting of Washington's embargo on U.S. arms sales to Turkey, diplomatic sources said.

At stake in the election are 54 of 133 Senate seats and 6 vacant seats in the 45-member Assembly. Any significant shift in the parties' relative strength could shake the delicate balance of power in parliament.

Opposition leader Bulent Ecevit has referred to the election as "a kind of referendum" which will determine whether the nation approves of the present four-party coalition government of Premier Suleyman Demirel.

Mr. Demirel's coalition was patched together after a six-month government crisis following Mr. Ecevit's resignation from the premiership. Mr. Demirel governs without a majority in the Assembly, with the support of independent deputies.

Radio Luanda Bombed
LONDON, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—Radio Luanda, in Angola, reported today that its transmitting center had been bombed from the air, putting some of its transmitters out of action, according to a broadcast monitored here.

The radio said a single-engine aircraft dropped two bombs on the center this morning. It quoted witnesses as saying that the plane was piloted by "a mercenary" of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola.

The radio station is in an area of Angola controlled by the rival Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

After the bombing, the radio continued broadcasts on fewer frequencies than normal.

Papua Is 142d in UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 10 (UPI).—The General Assembly voted unanimously today to admit Papua-New Guinea to the UN, as the 142d member. Papua became independent of Australia on Sept. 16.

NEW YORK'S


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THE MARKET

The 'Self-Indulgent' Art Investment Fund

By Souren Melikian

ANTWERP (REUTERS)—Modaroc, the powerful art investment fund specializing in modern and contemporary works, is indulging itself in an exhibition of 47 of its finest oils.

Among the paintings are works by Henri Rousseau, Picasso, Willem de Kooning and Josef Albers. They may be seen (until Oct. 18) by appointment at Osterlind, the 18th-century mansion owned by the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Paribas) branch in Antwerp.

The paintings are for sale but the exhibition is not aimed at selling. It is being held behind closed doors, no advertising has been placed and publicity has been discouraged. The show is, more than anything else, an expression of self-satisfaction. Modaroc's general manager Ephraim Ilin likes to quote the late Paris dealer Daniel-Henri Kahnweiler: "I made a living with the works I sold and became rich with those I didn't sell."

The estimated value of these paintings is \$15 million. All were acquired after 1971. And not all are masterpieces. The Claude Monet landscape "Le Port d'Amsterdam" is an early one and early Monets are desirable but it is pedestrian in composition and muddy in color. Henri Matisse's "Femme à la Fenêtre, Kioe," done c. 1918-1919, is nothing to write home about.

Outstanding Works

But there are more than enough outstanding pieces to overshadow such imperfections. Picasso's "Femme à la Mandoline," painted toward the end of 1906 when he was most strongly influenced by African art, belongs to the top range of cubist painting. Ilin values it at \$600,000. Another Picasso, "Méduse," painted in Antwerp (1914) is estimated at \$500,000. There are other cubist works, some very fine: Georges Braque's "La Table" (1918), Francis Kupa's "La Forêt" (1925) and Juan Gris's "La Table devant le Bâtiment" (1918). It is clear that Modaroc has been banking on cubism.

The firm has also been investing in surrealism. It owns a star piece, Max Ernst's large composition entitled "Surrealism." This was commissioned by André Breton for the great exhibition held at the Museum of Modern Art in New York in 1946 and was reproduced as the show's poster. René Vermeeren, a leading modern art dealer in Belgium and an expert on Belgian surrealism, said that this was the kind of work big museums would go after. He also said that René Magritte's "Profondeurs de l'esprit" (1947) is important.

Modaroc also likes expressionism as an investment. So far it is represented by a major piece, "Portrait of Otto von Guericke" (1918-1920), and "La Servante en Bleu," a powerful work painted with great restraint. The latter has never been seen in public before. The contemporary section includes a Francis Bacon triptych (1968), exhibited at the Paris retrospective of Bacon's work. There are some works by Yasov Agam, who is Ilin's nephew, Josef Albers and others. These paintings represent the companies of the earlier brands favored by Modaroc. Bacon carries the stamp of expressionism; Agam is in the cubist tradition via the Bauhaus.

Five Years Old

When it was founded five years ago, Modaroc was a Panamanian company with capital put up by the Geneva and Brussels branches of Paribas, the Banque du Rhin, Giovanni Agnelli's Edifin Finance and Agnelli's Edifin Finance. It had 10 shareholders, but the shares being sold over the counter in Geneva. The company is run by Ilin, a Russian-born Israeli, who has been collecting since he was 16.

Unlike Artforum, the other art fund of similar scope, Modaroc sells only to dealers. This simplifies transactions. As professional investors, it is 10 times easier to sell to or buy from other professionals, it only because they don't suffer so much from the public's obsession with being done in or with buying the wrong work. Traveling exhibitions are at the center of Modaroc's dealings. A show, including two-thirds of the firm's large collections of De Kooning, is currently on the Full Television Gallery, Tokyo, where the fund's name did not appear. In the first month, Ilin says, more than half a million dollars worth of paintings were sold.

This month, a new Paris gallery, the Galerie des Arts, 33, Rue de Seine, is to open Oct. 29 with another De Kooning show. Modaroc put up the money (\$250,000) for the gallery but did not publicize the fact. Ilin said that the gallery will allow Modaroc to promote the artists "with whom we work" and organize shows open to the public. Why not use an existing gallery? "Because," he said, "either they take care of their own interests, or

Picasso's "Femme à la Mandoline," on view in the Modaroc show in Antwerp.



they might take our artists away from us, or, just as bad, they would agree to exhibit our artists' works while actually concentrating on the promotion of theirs."

In 1973 Modaroc's turnover was \$3,284,883, leaving a net profit of \$474,722. In 1974 the corresponding figures were \$3,172,961 and \$880,374. This year, sales are off sharply. In the first six

months the turnover was only \$880,000. Ilin says, however, that turnover is likely to reach the \$3-million mark by the end of the year.

Currently there is a psychological reluctance among buyers, as Ilin puts it. However, he said, demand is still strong for high-powered works. Most dealers of international standing would agree. But by implication this

is an admission that not all Modaroc's works are high-powered. Ilin isn't worrying about the future. His optimism stems from unquestionable enthusiasm for painting, particularly his own favorites, the Russian expressionists and constructivists. Moreover, he has the kind of comfortable financial backing that spares him the day-to-day anxieties of the small fry.

The Issues of Forgers and Fake Art

EMILY GENAUER

NEW YORK—It was a curious week in the New York art world. There were new exhibitions, of course. More provocative than most for me were issues raised by a movie.

"For Fake," presented during the New York Film Festival, was directed and acted in by Orson Welles. It deals heavily but incompletely with the making, selling and gaudying of works of art. Principally it is about a forged art forger, Henry de Hory, and Clifford Irving, who wrote a book about De Hory before he was revealed through his biography of Howard Hughes as a master of forgery. But the film is also a fake, an outrageous puff for De Hory and Irving.

Atrocious Forgeries

All of this is meant and presented as a warning. Very rarely is a trained, experienced critic, scholar or collector taken in by a fake modern art. De Hory's own forgeries, as seen in the film, are atrocious. Certainly they were bought by dealers who were either ignorant or dishonest and who

sold them to buyers no less ignorant and, actually, more concerned with a status-conferring label (a faked work's price is always a little less than a top dealer would charge for the real thing) than with authenticity.

Certainly museums have modern fakes on their walls. They should be criticized for avarice, not ignorance. The traditional practice—now growing obsolete—has been for museums to accept as gifts collections that included forgeries they would hang and eventually weed out when the donor was dead. The public suffered, of course, in that the judgment and standards people were presumably developing were impaired when what they saw were fakes presented as the real thing. But museums used to maintain, as they wouldn't dare to any more, that eventually the public profited, too, since many fine works were made available for its edification and pleasure that would not have been if the museum had rejected the gift and offended the giver.

Crises? Most of them know what is real and what isn't. But calling a work a fake in print is to invite a lawsuit, with the burden of proof on the critic. So they generally resort to circumlocutions they hope the public will understand. Works are "insignificant" or "unrewarding" or just plain "very curious."

With old masters, ancient and primitive art, the problem is tougher and museums and collectors turn increasingly to scientific laboratories for testing. Even in the area of old masters the truly knowledgeable are rarely fooled. The classic case, forever being cited to prove that experts

do fall on their faces, is the forgery of paintings by Vermeer which were eventually exposed (after they landed in several great European museums) as the work of a pedantic Dutch artist, of our own time called Hans van Meegeren.

But the experts weren't fooled. I have on my desk a yellowing photostatic copy of a cable sent from Paris on Oct. 4, 1937, to Duveen Brothers, then, perhaps, the world's outstanding dealers. It reads: "SEEN TODAY AT BANK LARGE VERMEER ABOUT FOUR FEET BY THREE CHRIST'S SUPPER AT EMMAS. SUPPOSED BELONG PRIVATE FAMILY. PRICE 90,000 POUNDS STOP PICTURE ROTTERDAM FAKE SURELY WILL BE OFFERED."

It was indeed offered, the first of several Van Meegeren "Vermeers" to come on the market. Bought by Field Marshal Goerring, among others, eventually they landed in the museums of Holland, by that time occupied by the Nazis.

And why, if the experts knew all along that the pictures were fakes, did they not speak out? But who was interested in saving the Nazis money or embarrassing them? Surely not the very old, almost totally blind Jewish former museum director who "authenticated" them and then got out of the country.

Even in the area of old masters the truly knowledgeable are rarely fooled. The classic case, forever being cited to prove that experts

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What the Franco-American Exchange Means

By Hilton Kramer

NEW YORK (NYT)—For anyone with a sense of history, the new agreements between the Museum of Modern Art in New York and the French government's Ministry of Cultural Affairs announced in Paris last month—constitute an event rich in the frontiers of natural destiny. Between the art worlds of Paris and New York there has long existed a complex network of very close relationships, at once aesthetic, intellectual, economic and institutional. But the nature of these relationships has changed over the years, altered by the shifting strengths of cultural vitality, the vagaries of political fortune and the gyrations of the international art market.

Once the unrivaled artistic capital of the Western world, the principal source—or so it seemed—of new ideas worth entertaining and new pictures worth acquiring, Paris as a center of the visual arts has declined in recent decades to something very like a provincial metropolis. The Louvre and other famous repositories of the past reign undiminished in their glory, but the world of living art no longer commands the old prestige. Its liveliest minds now look to New York for new inspiration, and its liveliest institutions likewise look to their American counterparts as models of organization and taste. The center of intellectual gravity has shifted decisively.

If all this sounds shamelessly chauvinistic, there is no helping it. During the regime of André Malraux as French cultural minister, a conscious attempt was made to restore something of France's lost position. But the result, like so much of President de Gaulle's policy of national *glorie*, of which it was a pragmatic expression, was not impressive. A few celebrated artists were given state funerals, a great many ancient buildings were cleaned up, and a vast quantity of Malraux's oratorical rhetoric passed into the upper cultural atmosphere. But little was actually accomplished where it counted: in the work of living artists. Malraux's sympathetic understanding of contemporary art was extremely limited, to say the least, and his rhetoric—not to mention his politics—was not the sort to inspire the energies of the younger generation. About contemporary artistic ideas originating outside the borders of the French nation, he remained sternly aloof, if not entirely ignorant.

Quite the opposite is the case with Michel Guy, who now rules as secretary for cultural affairs in France. Guy's aesthetic curiosity is unconfined by national borders, and his interest in contemporary art is both intelligent and intense. There is no reason to suppose that he is less of a patriot than Malraux, but he is, and the evidence so far, infinitely wiser about what may be needed to revitalize the visual arts in France. He understands that the first essential is to put a new generation of artists in close touch with evidence of vitality elsewhere. He appears to recognize, too, that certain institutions—especially museums specializing in modern art—have been more highly developed outside France, and therefore serve the public more effectively. He is clearly determined to bring the benefits of such developments to the French art world.

It was Guy, for example, who was responsible last spring for inviting the American sculptor Mark Di Suvero to mount a large outdoor exhibition of his monumental sculptures in the Tuileries—an event that would have been unthinkable only a few years earlier. Di Suvero is not an easy

sculptor for an uninformed public to respond to—as New Yorkers will shortly discover when, later this fall, a show of his work comes to the Whitney Museum and to a number of open-air sites around the city. Nothing could have been better calculated to dramatize the new spirit that has come to the Cultural Ministry under its present director.

The agreements that have now been entered into with the Museum of Modern Art promise to bring a similar energy to bear on the conduct of France's museum world, particularly those institutions charged with responsibility for exhibiting modern art. Paris has its own Musée d'Art Moderne, to be sure, but it is a very dreary place—more like a cemetery of venerated reputations than an institution formed by a rigorous exercise of taste, discrimination and historical intelligence. All hope for injecting a new spirit in this realm has lately been lavished on the new Centre Beaubourg, now under

construction in Paris and expected to open in 1977. The man responsible for the visual arts section of this huge cultural complex is Pontus Hulten, a Swedish specialist in contemporary art with many close connections in the U.S. art world. It has long been expected that U.S. museums, dealers and private collectors would play some role in Hulten's plans for Beaubourg, and the agreements with the Museum of Modern Art now insure that this will indeed be the case. Under these new agreements, the museum will be, among other things, a "major lender" to the center's inaugural exhibition.

Cézanne Show

The Paris announcement calls for exchanges of museum personnel, works of art, programs and so on. The French will lend important works to the Museum of Modern Art's forthcoming "Fauvism" exhibition, and to the even more important exhibition of late works by Cézanne, coming to the museum in 1977. The Cézanne exhibition will then be shown in Paris. Even more significant, perhaps, a show that the museum is devoting to one of France's major living painters, André Masson—will also travel to Paris after its exhibition in New York. No one is saying that this is the sort of thing New York does better than Paris, but the implication is clear enough. What these agreements promise to constitute, in fact, is a kind of ongoing seminar in which the practiced hands of the Museum of Modern Art will instruct a new generation of French museumologists in the art of contemporary museum organization and exhibition. Another French-oriented exhibition originated by the Museum of Modern Art, the show of Beaubourg architecture opening here

this month, will likewise make its way across the Atlantic as part of the new arrangement.

In all of this, the Masson exhibition has a kind of symbolic importance. Masson belongs to the group of European painters who took refuge in New York during World War II, and his work played an important role in the formation of the New York School. It is known to have been an influence on the work of Jackson Pollock, among others, and it has long been an enthusiasm of the chief curator of painting at the museum, William Rubin, who is organizing this show. Now it was the international success of the New York School that, more than any other single aesthetic factor, tipped the scales against Paris in the postwar period. In accepting an American-organized retrospective of Masson's career, the French will not only be honoring one of their most distinguished living artists but will also perform a service—savory with what irony, one can only guess—a tender moment in the history of their own decline. It is all immensely interesting, and it says a great deal about Guy's taste, courage and sense of history that he has been able to bring it off. Whatever the paradoxes involved, it is the most hopeful news we have had from the French art world in decades.

A Henry Moore Statue Stolen In South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 10 (AP).—A statue by Henry Moore, valued at \$17,200, was stolen from a Johannesburg art gallery this week when a gallery attendant left his post to answer a question about a painting on exhibit.

The bronze statue, entitled "Woman on a Bench," is 10 inches high and 10 inches wide. It was bought by the Johannesburg city council in 1959.

Air and sea ports throughout the country have been alerted to watch for anyone trying to export the statue.

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11-12, 1975

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British Output Falls Below Level of 1970

Manufacturing Index Off 10% in Year

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP-DJ).—British industrial and manufacturing activity fell in August, continuing the downward trend since the middle of last year.

According to government figures released today, both the manufacturing and industrial indexes are now below their 1970 base levels of 100.

The manufacturing index for August was 94.4, down from 100.5 in 1970. The industrial index was 95.1, down from 100.0 in 1970.

The all-industrial index, which includes mining, construction and utility activities as well as manufacturing, fell in August to 98.1 from 100.0 a month earlier and 99.9 a year earlier.

The government said the latest figures suggest production has continued to decline in recent months, although perhaps less sharply than earlier in the year.

For the three months through August, manufacturing activity was down about 1.7 per cent from the previous three months, while the industrial activity was down about 1.8 per cent from the March-April-May period.

Although an increasing number of economists forecast a recovery in the economy, the government said it is still "not clear" whether the economy is slowing, few see any considerable upturn until sometime next year.

Comparing the latest three-month period with the previous three months, the weakest manufacturing sector was the metal industries, where production dropped 8.7 per cent. Output in engineering and allied industries fell 2.5 per cent.

However, chemicals, coal and oil-sector activity rose 1.3 per cent between the two quarterly periods, while food, drink and tobacco, manufacturing output firmed 0.3 per cent and textiles and clothing output increased 2.3 per cent.

Dollar Drops Sharply on Europe Marts

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP-DJ).—The dollar dropped sharply against all major European currencies today, though market turnover appeared to be light.

The main reason for the dollar's decline was a downturn in short-term U.S. interest rates and indications in the New York Federal Reserve's weekly statement that money market conditions could ease even further.

Bankers' European dollar rates used in sympathy with New York conditions. Three-month Eurodollars fell to 7.38 per cent, offered from 7.75 per cent yesterday and 8.38 per cent last Friday.

In the background to developments was continuing concern over the financial plight of New York City.

The dollar fell to 2.5785 Deutsche marks from 2.5800 and to 2.5800 Swiss francs from 2.5825. The U.S. currency also plunged against the French franc to 4.4963 from 4.4400.

Sterling rose to 2.0500 from 2.0470, but its trade-weighted average depreciation against 10 currencies remained unchanged at 23.2 per cent below 1971 levels.

A dealer said there seemed to be hardly any intervention by central banks, though the Bundesbank bought \$17 million at the Frankfurt foreign exchange trading.

Gold continued to strengthen, rising in London to \$143.9143 an ounce, bid and asked, in late trading compared with \$139.75-140.75 late yesterday.

Poland Reported Eyeing Purchase of U.S. Planes

PARIS, Oct. 10 (AP).—Two American aircraft manufacturers engaged in advanced negotiations for sale of commercial planes to Poland, U.S. Secretary of Commerce Rogers Morton said today.

Morton said that the sale of the aircraft to Poland is a "total value of \$1 billion."

He told a news conference that American aircraft are much more efficient on fuel consumption than the Soviet-built aircraft now in service with the Polish airline Lot. "There is a good chance that Lot will purchase American aircraft," he said.

Sales teams from McDonnell-Douglas and Boeing are in Warsaw to try to sell DC-8 and B-727 jets, Mr. Morton said. British, French and Russian suppliers also were reported to be in the order from Lot.



CLEAN AND QUIET—Prototype of an electric taxi can be seen at London Motor Show next week. The car has a top speed of 55 mph and a range of 100 miles on one charge. It is built by J. Lucas Ltd.

Inflation Main U.S. Problem, Survey of Bankers Shows

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (NYT).—Nearly 70 per cent of the bankers who responded to a poll at the annual meeting of the American Bankers' Association here this week said they believed inflation was the nation's most pressing economic problem, overshadowing such problems as unemployment, energy and the fiscal crisis in the cities.

The bankers also said, by a ratio of almost 3 to 2, that they thought the national economy would continue to improve in the months ahead, although many predicted that the pickup would be slow.

The bankers who were surveyed thus appeared to support the Federal Reserve's contention that inflation is a more disruptive force to the economy than unemployment. In fact, almost 60 per cent of the bankers gave the administration good to excellent marks for its economic policies and actions, with the remainder rating it fair to poor.

Gerald Holt, president of the Golden State Bank of Downey, Calif., said the administration had been "faced with gigantic economic problems," and had "struck a fine balance between inflation and recovery."

The survey of bankers' attitudes was conducted Monday as the association convened its first general session. Questionnaires were handed to 2,000 bankers from all over the country and 242 responses were collected following the meeting.

The views of bankers on the economy are considered important because they are close to the nation's business community, in small towns as well as large metropolitan areas, and are well-informed on financial trends in their regions.

While 73.2 per cent of the bankers who responded to the survey said they thought the economy would continue to improve, upward course, 20.9 per cent said they believed it would stagnate, and another 5.9 per cent said they

Hope Is Seen For U.S. Aid To New York

As President Implies He Won't Veto Bill

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP).—As New York officials detected a ray of hope in the way President Ford made his latest rejection of federal aid for New York City, the Senate Banking Committee chairman said today it would be difficult but not impossible to give the help New York seeks.

Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., told New York Gov. Hugh Carey he was not sure Congress could give New York the kind of aid it wants. He said it would be difficult to "put together and exact the kind of legislation you ask, but it's not impossible."

Gov. Carey, while calling default by New York City "an economic Pearl Harbor" that could cripple the nation's economic recovery, rejected again a suggestion that increased taxes be used to restore investor confidence in New York.

Asked by Sen. Proxmire if he was willing to follow a suggestion by Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns that a tax be enacted equal to half of New York City's operating deficit, Gov. Carey declared, "We welcome the Spartan approach, but we're not prepared to back it."

He warned that a default by the city would not only hurt its own citizens, but also disrupt the municipal credit market across the country and thus harm the nation's entire economic structure.

Meanwhile, President Ford, speaking at a news conference last night, said none of the proposals he has seen so far for congressional help would "fit the bill" and warrant his signature.

The fact that the President did not flatly commit himself to vetoing any bill for federal loan guarantees or other aid to the city raised hopes among state and city officials that some federal assistance might eventually be forthcoming.

But Mr. Ford was clearly reluctant, declaring that "I do not think it's a healthy thing for the federal government to bail out a city—and I mean any city—that has handled its fiscal affairs as irresponsibly over a long period of time as New York City."

Illinois Cash Problem
 CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (AP).—Illinois is so short of cash that it cannot pay its bills, State Controller George Lindberg Jr. said today.

"We have bottomed out of our cash reserves—they are gone," Mr. Lindberg told a news conference.

Mr. Lindberg, a Republican, urged state legislators to drop their plans to override Democratic Gov. Daniel Walker's massive veto of state aid to schools and, instead, "dig in our heels" to combat the cash drain.

He said the governor said that Mr. Lindberg has been maximizing the problem "to create scare headlines."

Pollutant Tops DDT for Danger

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP-DJ).—A group of industrial pollutants that seemed to be coming under control a few years ago is now considered a more serious threat than the insecticide DDT.

The ubiquitous pollutants—a chemical family derived from benzene and called polychlorinated biphenyls or PCBs—are stirring concern for a variety of reasons. They have caused severe human ailments, including a skin disease and liver problems, and researchers are finding evidence that PCBs are toxic at far lower levels than previously thought.

In laboratory experiments, PCBs fed to monkeys have resulted in a high incidence of miscarriages and sickly infants, while rats have developed liver cancer. Evidence is accumulating that PCBs may harm some wildlife—particularly ocean-faring birds—and even the entire ecological food chain.

Furthermore, PCBs are far more resistant than even DDT to degradation by natural forces. In many places the accumulation of PCBs in the environment either has exceeded or may soon exceed that of DDT.

But because of their advantages—chemical stability, fire resistance and electrical insulating properties—PCBs are important to the safe operation of many electrical transformers and capacitors. They also have been used in such varied products as lubricants, waterproofing chemicals and "carbonless" duplicating paper.

Evidence of contamination now is being discovered far from industrial plants. "It's all over the place—we find PCBs everywhere we look," says Glenn Schweitzer, director of the office of toxic substances of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Widespread quantities of PCBs have been detected in fish ranging from salmon in Lake Michigan to striped bass in the Hudson River—a hint that the chemicals are leaking into the very beginnings of the food chain. Oceanographers have found the chemicals far out at sea.

Concern is increased by the fact that a three-

year-old voluntary restriction on PCB applications in the United States has failed to reduce pollution. "The contamination of the environment is as bad as it has ever been," says Donald Mount, an aquatic toxicologist and director of the National Water Quality Laboratory in Duluth.

The controls were instituted in the wake of a 1972 report by a federal government task force that urged that PCBs "should be restricted to essential or nonreplaceable uses which involve minimum direct human exposure, since they can have adverse effects on human health."

The sole U.S. producer, Monsanto Co., voluntarily stopped selling the chemicals to "several thousand" customers—all except users with "closed system," electrical applications.

The St. Louis-based company says that it now sells to only 40 PCB customers in the United States and that its U.S. production has been slashed to about 40 million pounds a year from the 1970 peak of 85 million pounds. Monsanto also makes PCBs in Europe and sells them under the same restrictions.

But the production cutback has failed to reduce pollution levels for several reasons. One is the chemicals' persistence in the environment. PCBs "could be around for years and years to come," says Nicholas Fisher, a marine ecologist at the Woods Hole oceanographic institution in Massachusetts.

Also, many U.S. users of PCBs cut off by Monsanto are obtaining supplies from European producers for use in hand saws, copying ink, toners and other products that readily contribute to pollution, federal officials believe.

And finally, even Monsanto customers in their manufacturing processes accidentally spill PCBs, and direct emissions of the chemicals into waterways have never been stopped.

As a result of the apparent failure of voluntary controls, environmentalists are urging a ban on PCBs. "They are a hazard to human health, so they should be a complete phaseout of PCBs in every use as soon as possible," says Karim Ahmed, a biochemist with the Natural Resources Defense Council in New York.

Concern About N.Y.C., Illinois Cited

Market Ends Even After See-Saw Session

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (NYT).—Stocks switched directions several times today before turning slightly easier in the last hour of trading.

Analysts attributed the weaker tone to continued concern about New York City's fiscal crisis and a report that the state of Illinois was experiencing cash-flow problems.

Analysis said part of the market's early strength was the result of optimism connected with the decline in the U.S. money supply.

One analyst said the latest money figures "mean we can now look for a trend of easier money and declining interest rates."

Recently, it had been feared interest rates might be headed higher—often a negative influence for the market.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 283.91, down 0.53, and advancing issues were about even with decliners.

Volume totaled 14.88 million shares compared with 17.71 million yesterday.

IBM, which reported higher quarterly profits, picked up 3/4 to 206.

Do Post rose 1 1/2 to 117. But Exxon slid 1 3/8 to 91 1/8 in the oil group.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange weakened in quiet trading. The Amer index fell 0.19 to 94.13.

Nobel lost 1 3/4 to 5 7/8, while Houston Oil & Minerals dropped 1/2 to 38 3/4.

The switch in monetary policy by the Fed triggered the strongest bond market advance for several months.

After the banking data hit the market late yesterday the only direction was up, with both the government and corporate sectors closing today at or around their highest levels of the week.

Even the Treasury's announcement yesterday that it will sell \$3 billion of two-year notes next week failed to subside the market, although it was pointed out that the sale had been announced two weeks ago, without the auction date and maturity, so the market had plenty of time to discount the impact.

In market action today government coupons finished the session with gains of up to 1/2 point following some strong institutional buying, and corporates closed with similar gains, although the pace of activity was not quite so hectic.

Federal funds closed lower in the 5.63-per-cent range in the absence of any Federal Reserve intervention in the market, and Treasury bill yields also dropped sharply.

In Chicago, wheat futures rallied in the closing minutes and ended with a gain of nearly 5 cents a bushel on the Board of Trade.

Soybeans lost 3 1/2 cents while oats were down 2 1/2 and corn closed mixed. Soybean meal was down about \$1 a ton and soybean oil prices were irregular.

The reserve bank said M-1 averaged \$283.1 billion in the Oct. 1 reporting week, down from the revised average of \$283.4 billion in the previous week. The decline of \$3 billion in the Sept. 24 reporting period was the largest since January.

Meanwhile, the Fed said business loans at major New York banks had fallen \$147 million in the week ended Wednesday to \$46 billion. This was the fifth decline in the last six weeks and followed the revised drop of \$15 billion the previous week.

Reflecting sluggish economic activity following the recession, business loans have fallen \$1.26 billion in the period since June 25, compared to an increase of \$2.74 billion in the comparable period of 1974.

On a national basis, the Fed said business loans rose \$570 million in the week ended Oct. 1 to \$119.57 billion. The national figures are reported a week later than the New York figures, but the uptrend in that week was encouraging to analysts who have been awaiting an increase as confirmation that a business recovery is under way.

Another witness, Jacques de Groot, who represents Belgium and other countries as an IMF executive director, told the congressional panel that the tentative gold agreement reached in Washington in early September "raises serious difficulties."

Mr. De Groot, who testified in a personal capacity, not as an IMF executive director, said the IMF's interim committee on monetary reform decided that one-sixth of the IMF's gold holdings—or about 25 million ounces—will be used for the benefit of the neediest countries.

He said that this appeared to be an "easy and straightforward decision," but suggested that IMF officials are having difficulty in working out technical problems on how it should be carried out.

The IMF interim committee will meet again in early January and is expected to consider again the tentative IMF gold agreement.

Under IMF rules, the gold agreement cannot become fully effective until after the U.S. Congress approves it, although IMF officials say that it might be possible to begin gradual sales of one-sixth of the IMF gold holdings early in 1976, before governments formally ratify basic changes in the articles of agreement of the 121-nation monetary agency.

Major consequences could be anticipated, Mr. Fowler said. The most important would be greater inflationary pressures through a sudden and drastic enlargement of international reserves in countries with sizable gold holdings, he said. Another would be to heighten political tensions.

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Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

American Petroleum			
Third Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue (millions)	268.3	260.4	
Profit (millions)	18.7	31.9	
Per share	1.57	2.00	
Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	731.3		
Profit (millions)	30.9	64.3	
Per share	2.50	6.03	
Barrington			
Third Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue (millions)	307.7	348.7	
Profit (millions)	27.5	25.8	
Per share	0.69	0.66	
Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	1,149.8	1,048.5	
Profit (millions)	81.4	81.1	
Per share	2.31	2.08	
C B S			
Third Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue (millions)	480.1	413.5	
Profit (millions)	29.1	25.8	
Per share	1.02	0.90	
Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	1,368.4	1,260.1	
Profit (millions)	81.4	76.1	
Per share	9.05	8.86	
Chemical New York			
Third Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue (millions)	33.1	22.9	
Profit (millions)	1.80	1.58	
Per share	0.21	0.20	
Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	79.9	63.3	
Profit (millions)	5.53	4.29	
Per share	0.78	0.59	
First Season			
Third Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue (millions)	521.9	55.0	
Profit (millions)	1.65	2.51	
Per share	0.52	0.79	
Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	64.2	63.4	
Profit (millions)	10.93	2.99	
Per share	3.39	0.95	
Florida Power			
Third Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue (millions)	377.6	394.1	
Profit (millions)	62.4	35.9	
Per share	3.25	1.28	
Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	488.5	362.5	
Profit (millions)	70.2	36.5	
Per share	4.97	2.18	
I B M			
Third Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue (millions)	3,000.1	3,125.2	
Profit (millions)	405.2	477.3	
Per share	3.32	3.23	
Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	10,368.4	9,387.0	
Profit (millions)	1,401.2	1,391.1	
Per share	9.41	9.45	
International Paper			
Third Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue (millions)	756.7	811.6	
Profit (millions)	49.23	80.61	
Per share	1.11	1.82	
Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	2,263.9	2,265.6	
Profit (millions)	143.26	106.96	
Per share	3.24	4.46	
Kaiser Aluminum			
Third Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue (millions)	373.1	440.1	
Profit (millions)	7.00	21.52	
Per share	0.37	1.06	
Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	1,211.0	1,291.6	
Profit (millions)	69.53	65.58	
Per share	3.51	3.31	

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 & European Gold Markets

Oct. 10, 1975

Location	Gold (U.S. \$)	Gold (U.S. \$)	Gold (U.S. \$)
London	141.00	142.25	142.25
Zurich	141.00	142.25	142.25
Paris (U.S. \$)	141.00	142.25	142.25

Intermarket Gold Index: "B"
 Bonds (N.Y. 1000)
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 Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

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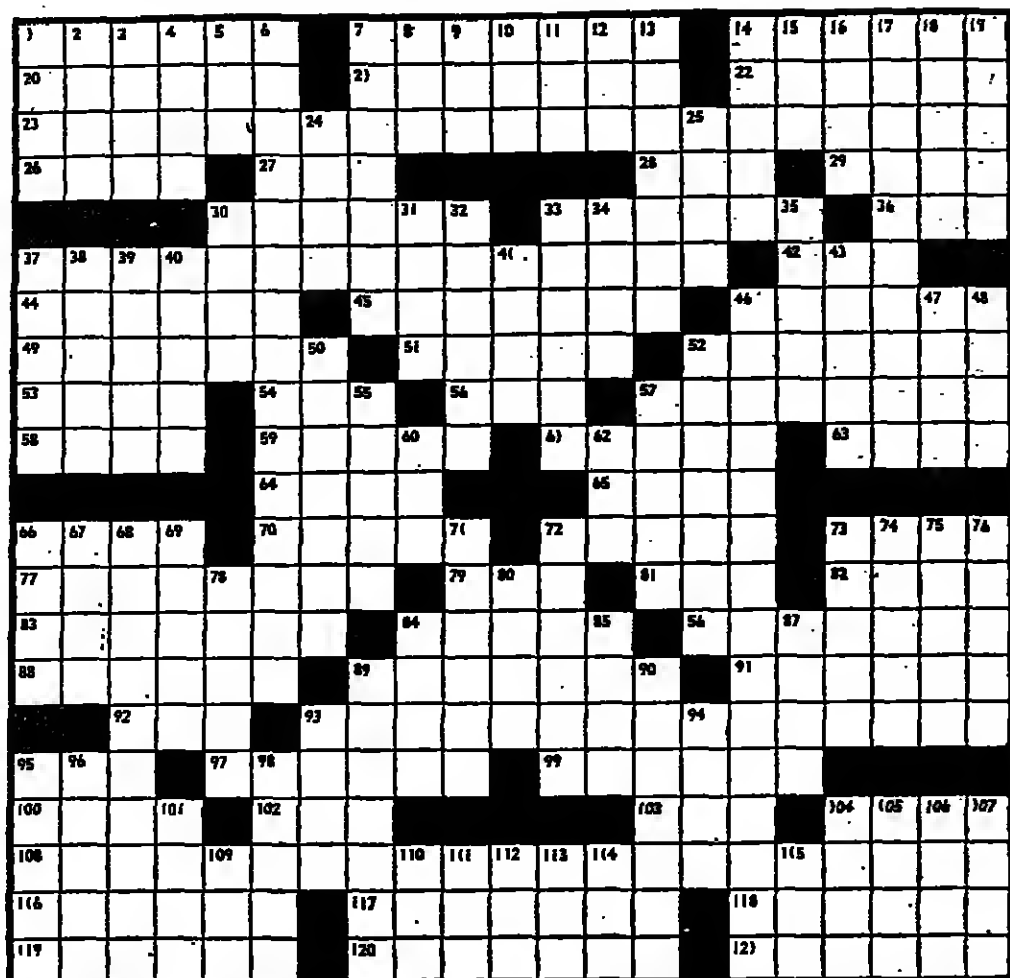
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TROUBLE SPOTS—By Robert Roop



ACROSS

1 Across: 1 False appearance
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28 Offering at
31 "Dumpy"
32 "Dumpy"
33 Downright
34 Problem for an
35 Told in Spain
37 Shipping abbr.
38 "A horse"
39 Ligher and
40 Rye
41 Command
42 Suffice for cash
43 or cloth
44 Divorce's prob-
45 Area sheer
46 Bearing, as a
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48 Kind of soup
49 Ham-actor's
50 problem
51 Ear mites
52 Sailing craft
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54 Chalice veil
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56 Errant husband's
57 During, old style
58 "up, Doc?"
59 Gelling

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5 Ektine knife
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10 Sharp tool
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72 "cure"
73 At sea: Abbr.
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79 Tangles
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82 Naval title:
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91 Future
92 Rate, in Madrid
93 Spongers' prob-
94 Slightest
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96 Bret et al.
97 Valuable
98 One on a pas-
99 Worn out

DOWN

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13 Agreement
14 Royal initials
15 Old English
16 money
17 Put into execu-
18 Fireplace
19 Pilot
20 Like a certain
21 Reckless
22 Recovers
23 Idea

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS: 1. False appearance, 14. Greek region, 28. Offering at, 31. "Dumpy", 32. "Dumpy", 33. Downright, 34. Problem for an, 35. Told in Spain, 37. Shipping abbr., 38. "A horse", 39. Ligher and, 40. Rye, 41. Command, 42. Suffice for cash, 43. or cloth, 44. Divorce's prob-, 45. Area sheer, 46. Bearing, as a, 47. Spanish men, 48. Kind of soup, 49. Ham-actor's, 50. problem, 51. Ear mites, 52. Sailing craft, 53. Wing: Prefix, 54. Chalice veil, 55. Planchette, 56. Errant husband's, 57. During, old style, 58. "up, Doc?", 59. Gelling.

DOWN: 2. Spring bloom, 3. Word for Unus, 4. Kind of bird, 5. Ektine knife, 6. Reckless prob-, 7. Surgical tongs, 8. Sash, 9. Taxi, 10. Sharp tool, 11. Portion, in, 12. Sooty, 13. Relative of you.

WEATHER

	G	F	
ALABAMA	13	54	Variable
ALASKA	12	54	Fair
ARIZONA	17	58	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	24	73	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	26	78	Fair
CONNECTICUT	12	54	Cloudy
DELAWARE	10	50	Cloudy
FLORIDA	10	50	Cloudy
GEORGIA	10	50	Cloudy
ILLINOIS	10	50	Cloudy
INDIANA	10	50	Cloudy
IOWA	10	50	Cloudy
KANSAS	10	50	Cloudy
KENTUCKY	10	50	Cloudy
LOUISIANA	10	50	Cloudy
MAINE	10	50	Cloudy
MARYLAND	10	50	Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	10	50	Cloudy
MICHIGAN	10	50	Cloudy
MINNESOTA	10	50	Cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	10	50	Cloudy
MISSOURI	10	50	Cloudy
MONTANA	10	50	Cloudy
NEBRASKA	10	50	Cloudy
NEVADA	10	50	Cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10	50	Cloudy
NEW JERSEY	10	50	Cloudy
NEW YORK	10	50	Cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	10	50	Cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	10	50	Cloudy
OHIO	10	50	Cloudy
OKLAHOMA	10	50	Cloudy
OREGON	10	50	Cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	10	50	Cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	10	50	Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	10	50	Cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	10	50	Cloudy
TENNESSEE	10	50	Cloudy
TEXAS	10	50	Cloudy
UTAH	10	50	Cloudy
Vermont	10	50	Cloudy
VIRGINIA	10	50	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	10	50	Cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	10	50	Cloudy
WISCONSIN	10	50	Cloudy
WYOMING	10	50	Cloudy

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BOOKS

THE FIRST CASUALTY

By Philip Knightley. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 465 pp.

Reviewed by David E. Scherman

THERE will be a strong temptation for war correspondents to dismiss "The First Casualty" and the implied contention of its author Philip Knightley (who was not a war correspondent but a member of the London Times "Insight" team) that most war correspondents are less with a five-word book review: "So what else is new?" Tempting, but a terrible mistake. Knightley's lofty journalistic ideals, his compassion for his shell-shocked colleagues, and his obvious years of diligent research have produced what must be the most compendious, thought-provoking, and certainly the most exciting work on war reporting since (and including) Xenophon's "Anabasis." It is also first-class revisionist history. Knightley punctures every well-loved myth from Mafeking to Dunkirk.

Knightley could have come through this ordeal as a J-school bluesucker, and the book would have been a bore. But he seems to be a decent person, whose sympathetic view of the truth, his "first casualty," and the poor sods who distort it for a living, it is impossible (though Knightley warns against it) not to be part of the military: They fly you, jeep you, feed you, move you, ship you, ship you. It was impossible, in this reviewer's experience, to be disloyal to such heroic military leaders as the late Frank Doughty of the U.S. 8th Infantry or Tinker Irwin of the 29th who took suicidal risks to get reporters into position. Knightley understands that if this loyalty reduces one's faculty for criticizing troops it is forgivable, since war is a troop one's. He merely thinks it is no excuse for not criticizing the top brass, or the war itself, and he even shows how in some popular wars, like World War II, it wasn't such a serious problem. In Korea, it got less easy. And Algeria, in Vietnam (where the United States behaved like the French in Algeria) it became almost impossible.

So Knightley's real villains are not the reporters or the dogfaces (from the Crimea to Khe Sanh) but the politicians, the military brass, and the city desk back home, in that order, and he rates his correspondents' heroism by their efforts against all three, rather than the enemy.

World War I turned out to be such a hopeless carnage that it could only confirm if the truth were totally skewed. So it was stopped, and Knightley places a lot of the blame on British reporters who identified absolutely with the armies in the field, protected the high command and wrote jannily about life in the trenches. The destruction of one quarter of the entire French Army in 11 days in 1914 went totally unreported. There was no more discreditable period in the history of journalism than the four years of the Great War, the course of which might have been altered if the reporters had been more enterprising. But of those Yanks who were, young

Westbrook Pegler was expelled and young Haywood Brown was fined \$10,000.

The mythology goes on. The Bolshevik Revolution: news of a 300,000-man "allied" army that mutilated wholesale, fighting the Reds, not only never reached the newspaper readers but can't even be found in the history books. Abyssinia: although the outcome should have been obvious from the start, Western sentiment decreed that a brilliant guerrilla campaign, trapping the advancing Italians in lion pits, and if given guns, would, according to a widely held view in the United States, be able to fire them both with hands and feet! World War II: The correspondents "could claim that they were systematically misled... but anyone who allows himself to be misled for eight months must share some of the blame." Dunkirk: It was not a miracle. In fact, it need not have happened at all. Dito the Battle of Britain, in which, Knightley claims, Britain was not the underdog at all. Dito the Blitz, which he says was started accidentally. Russia, the biggest clash of all, was a journalist's elpher. The best story to come out was from the AP's Eddy Gilmore, that "the Volga boatmen have never heard of the Song of the Volga Boatmen that made the Volga famous in the U.S.A.," a story that got this reaction: "YOUR VOLGA BOATMEN STORY MAGNIFICENT STOP YOUR SALARY RAISED." Algeria: "The French people did not learn what was happening... because, with a few honourable exceptions, the press failed in its duty." Vietnam: The United States, to its credit, didn't try to solve the problem by censorship but by public relations. It didn't work. The real story did get over, and it toppled a president, split the country, and caused Americans to make a serious reappraisal of the basic nature of their nation.

This "serious reappraisal" took about 15 years, but the fact that it happened at all is the core of Knightley's argument. He has a religious belief that journalism is man's highest calling, that a public informed by the truth can instruct its democratically elected government to proceed in a rational manner. But, to paraphrase another title, military journalism is to journalism as military music is to music. In the words of one of Knightley's disgusted reporters, Reuters's Charles Lynch "it wasn't journalism at all." To most reporters, the war was more important than the truth. To Knightley it was not. This will seem to be unacceptable palatine to some people, but to nobody should it be a bar to reading a contentious, informative, thoroughly enjoyable book.

David E. Scherman, editor of "The Best of Life," was a combat photographer in World War II. He is currently working on a book about war correspondents titled *Life at War*.

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PEANUTS



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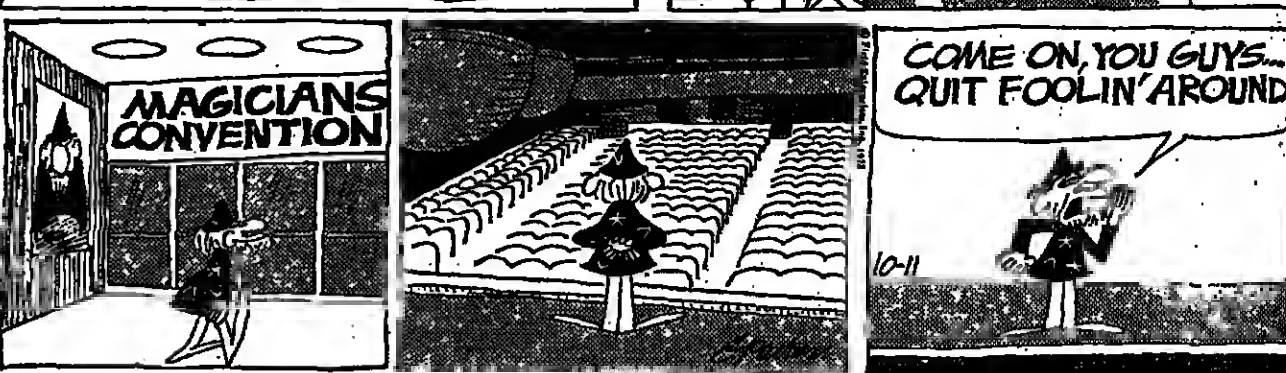
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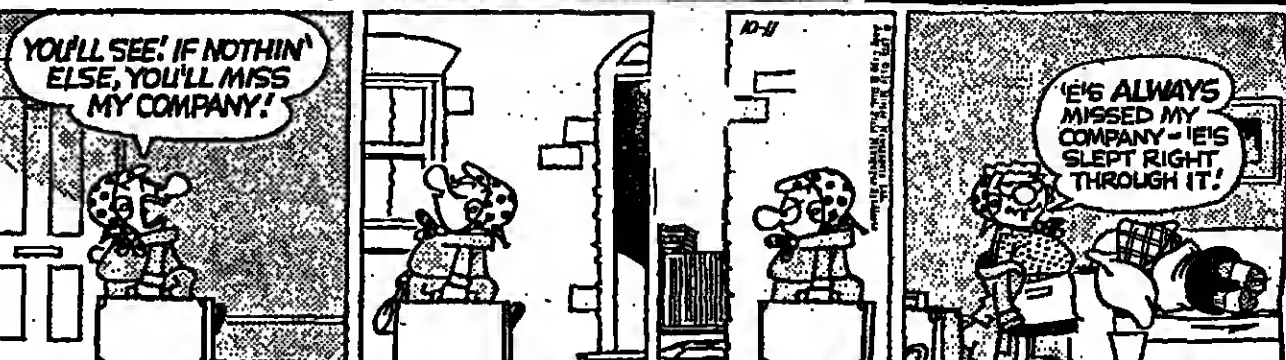
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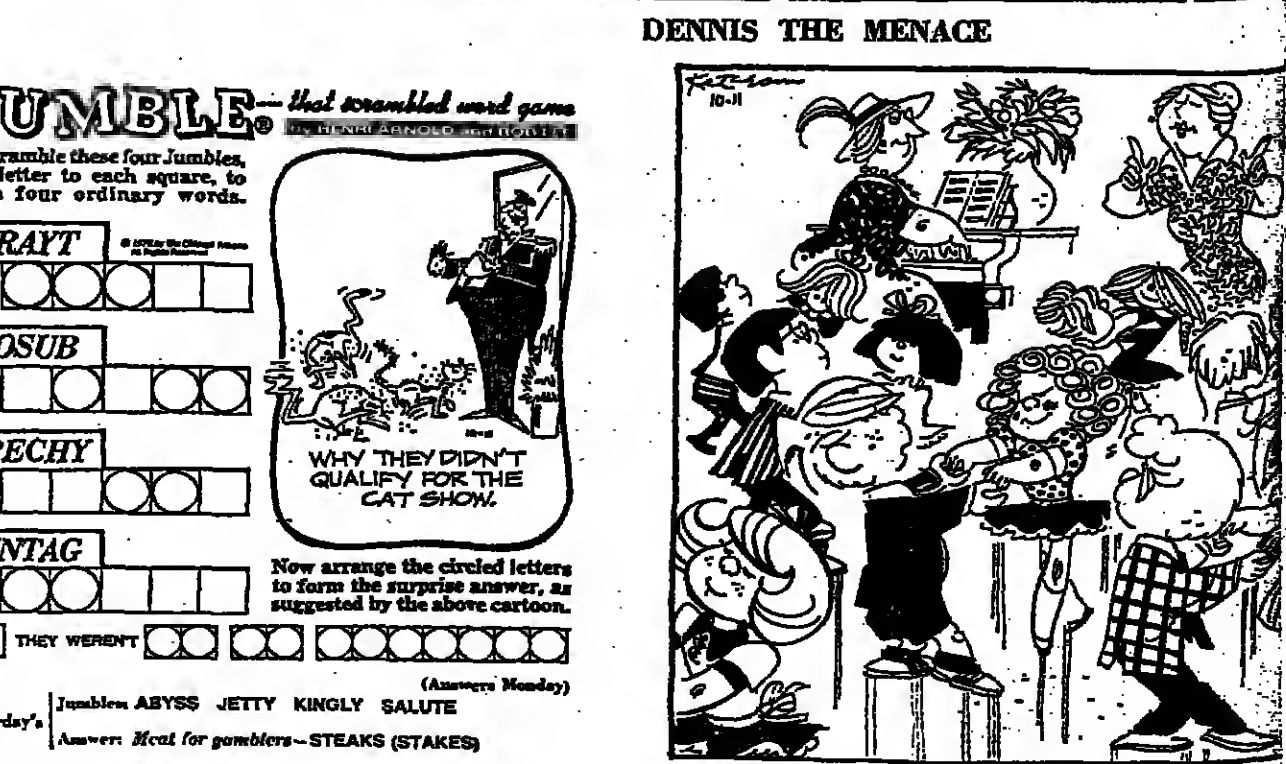
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BOY! WHEN I THINK OF ALL THE IMPORTANT STUFF I COULD BE DOING!

هكذا من لاجل

Art Buchwald

But Not for New York

WASHINGTON—Mr. President, are you ready for this morning's briefing?

"Yes, Henry, go ahead."

"Congress has just passed a bill making it possible for us to go to Turkey."

"Good. How much do you think we should give them?"

"Maybe \$500 million to start with. Those bastards mean a lot to us."

"It's a steal."

"We've just made a deal with Spain for air and naval bases over the next five years."

"That's nice."

"What will it cost us?"

"I would say between six and seven hundred and fifty million dollars over the next five years. They wanted \$2 billion in military aid but we put our foot down."

"I'm glad you did. We can't throw money around."



Buchwald

"We hope to get the \$2 billion for Israel and the \$750 million for Egypt before the end of the congressional session."

"I should think so."

"We're getting a little resistance on the defense budget from Congress. We asked for \$120 billion, but the House only wants to give us \$111 billion."

"Dammit, don't they realize such reductions are a sure way to make us No. 2 in a world where only No. 1 counts?"

"I warned them about that, sir."

Giscard Calls For Limits to Hard-Porn Films

PARIS, Oct. 10 (AP)—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has criticized the rising number of French films "displaying violence or perversion" and "evidently made exclusively in the interests of profit."

In a statement to the weekly Cabinet meeting, Giscard d'Estaing said that there would be no reversal of the liberalization of censorship he authorized a year ago.

But there should be no attempt to justify violence or perversion in the name of the freedom of artistic creation, the President said.

These films bear no resemblance to classics such as Baudelaire's "Les Fleurs du Mal" or Flaubert's "Madame Bovary," he said, citing two works which led to famous court cases.

He "invited" the government and the film industry to meet to take quick steps "to remedy the current excesses and reconcile freedom of expression in the cinema with the respect for the dignity of the human being and the freedom of choice of spectators."

His statement followed a government move to put a special tax on pornographic films.

but you know how they are on the Hill. They never think about being No. 1."

"I'm going to have to go out to some more Republican fund-raising dinners and warn the American people that Congress is playing fast and loose with national security."

"I think you should, sir. The people want to see you and they want to hear what you're up against."

"What else do you have to tell me?"

"The Treasury revised the U.S. deficit figures from \$80 billion to \$70 billion and possibly \$60 billion at the rate we're borrowing money."

"Well, it can't be helped. We need a strong economy and we can't do it with a balanced budget."

"There's one more thing, Mayor Beame is in the outer office to see you about a loan for New York City."

"That's ridiculous! How does he expect the United States to loan him any money?"

"He's offering you U.S. air and naval bases. He claims his are better than the ones we have in Turkey and Spain. He says he'll give you the Brooklyn Navy Yard, La Guardia Field and Staten Island on a long-term lease."

"That's outrageous! We're not going to finance Beame just because he has military bases we need."

"He also said he is willing to pull his troops back from the George Washington Bridge and out of the Lincoln Tunnel in exchange for \$2 billion in aid."

"Beame thinks he can get out of his fiscal problems by scaring us with war with New Jersey. But it isn't going to work. If he sets away with it, we'll be black-mailed by every mayor in America."

"Exactly my feelings, sir. We can't play sugar daddy for every bankrupt city in the country."

"Right, Henry, we've got to draw the line somewhere. Is that all?"

"South Korea wants \$750 million to beef up their defenses."

"Well, give it to them, for heaven's sake. If we don't help our friends, who will?"

"That's all, Mr. President. Thank you very much. I'll be back in five minutes."

"All right, Mr. President. I'll be back in five minutes."

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An Earthling Spreads the Word in Paris

By Colin Gravois

PARIS (CHT)—If you happen to be sitting in a Parisian cafe one night around midnight, La Coupole would be a good bet—and a tall, bearded man approaches, looks you straight in the eye and smiles warmly, digs deep into his bulging shoulder bag and pulls out a mimeographed sheet and folds it carefully and hands it to you, the chances are you've just met Jim Haynes.

Haynes, 41, self-proclaimed king of the one-page leaflet, could have handed you a copy of his recent letter to Kurt Waldheim protesting restrictions on the right to travel, or perhaps a sexual-liberation manifesto for you to sign, or even his own "Annual Report."

But these days it's more likely that he's just given you the chance to buy his latest book—and participate in a novel publishing enterprise.

Entitled "Hello, I Love You," the book is a collection of essays and interviews of 55 people about their sexual experiences and what the sexual revolution means to them—from Germaine Greer to the concierge next door.

But the most amazing thing about the book is that it exists at all. In this day of media miracles where the cost of printing has almost driven the little independent press out of existence, Haynes and a few close friends produced a book in both English and French—5,000 copies of each—in his Paris apartment. The quality of the 185-page paperback, which sells for 18 francs, is professional.

"It's like me when people say it looks just like a real book," Haynes says with barely concealed irritation. "It is a real book, dammit."

Born in Haynesville, La., Jim Haynes grew up in Louisiana and in Venezuela, where his father worked in the oil business. After three years at a boys' military academy in Arizona, he returned to Louisiana to complete his studies at LSU and Tulane.

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Jim Haynes, writer and publisher, with a bag full of wisdom in Paris.

A four-year hitch in the Air Force took him to Edinburgh, Scotland, in the early 1950s. There in his free time he founded the Traverse Theater and a bookshop/lending library. Both are still flourishing. Moving to London in 1960, he continued work in the theater and media. He founded the Arts Laboratory and helped start the immensely successful weekly London guide, "Time Out."

He settled permanently in Paris in 1969.

Haynes has always considered himself a "book man"—he's fond of the term—but it was frustration that drove him into printing. Both Grove Press and Praeger in New York wanted the book. Each paid a substantial advance, but then backed off. "It's not that the subject was too hot to handle, they thought it just wouldn't go," Haynes says.

So, with a completed manuscript on his hands "and a deepening sense of frustration," he decided to go it alone. He formed a printing company, Almonde Press (after his middle name) and printed 1,000 copies of "Hello, I Love You" in his apartment on an office duplicating machine. "A sort of

"limited" edition," Haynes says, "limited only by the amount of paper we could afford." The book was crudely put together, the printing spotty and amateurish, but it sold out.

"They went very quickly," says Will Reed, Haynes's closest collaborator and the one in charge of the technical details of keeping the press rolling, "and the feedback and the interest the book generated convinced us we were doing something right."

Almonde Press recently moved out of Haynes's apartment into offices made available free by a Paris monthly magazine. "Now that we've got place to store paper and move around, we're going to put 'Hello, I Love You' out in every major world language," Haynes says. "A German edition is going to press this week."

Although he uses a passport "issued by the U.S. State Department," he doesn't consider himself an American. He prefers the term "Earthling."

"I don't understand why we always think so much of the earth," he says. "The world needs and craves is something called 'peace.' That's what I'm interested in, I guess."

live on the planet Earth. It belongs to us all," says Haynes. On a shaky bench made with a board stretched across two stacks of paper in the back of the printing shop, Jim Haynes sits back and attempts to define how it feels to be a printer. A slow, deliberate speaker, he chooses his words carefully, sometimes stopping in mid-sentence to start over again when a better way of expressing the thought pops into his head.

"Just doing it for me is the payoff," he says. He rocks back and forth slowly. He's obviously pleased with Almonde Press. His beaming smile shows the confidence of a man who knows what he wants and how to get it.

"What I'm trying to do really is deconstruct the sexual revolution. There's no such thing as perversion. We should quit imposing what makes us happy on other people."

"I want to move beyond sexual freedom to a genuine care and concern for other human beings," he continues. "What the world needs and craves is something called 'peace.' That's what I'm interested in, I guess."

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PEOPLE: Ford Disapproves of Pot, Approves of Son's Honesty

President Ford said this week that he did not approve of "young people using marijuana," but he called it "a very honorable thing" for his 22-year-old son, Jack, to have acknowledged having smoked it. "I believe the preponderance of the evidence so far is that it's not a healthy habit to have," Ford said at a news conference in Washington. But he said that his children had "been brought up to be honest with their parents and honest about what they did." It was admirable for his son to have told the truth about the matter.

Averell Harriman, who will be 84 next month, is in George Washington University Hospital in Washington, D.C., with two broken pelvic bones and a fracture of the right elbow. His secretary said that Harriman stumbled and fell on the steps of his Georgetown home this week.

Two Norwegians put into New York Thursday in a 31-foot sailboat with an auxiliary motor, having retraced Left Eriksson's voyage to America 97 years ago. Alf Motenbakk, 37, and Ragnar Thorseth, 27, left Bergen June 19, going to the Shetlands, Faeroes, Greenland, Labrador, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, as the sagas say that Erikson did before them. Thursday was Left Eriksson Day in New York.

Mayor Abraham Beame chose the day to give the city's medal of honor to Norway's visiting King Olav and making him an honorary citizen of the city.

The durable Mickey Cohen is expected to make "a good recovery," doctors for the 61-year-old former bookmaker and Los Angeles underworld leader said the other day. They had removed his stomach when they discovered that he had cancerous ulcers. Cohen was shot during the 1949 "Sunset Strip ambush" in Las Vegas and is partially paralyzed as a result of a blow on his head inflicted by a fellow prisoner during the 11 years he served in jail on federal income tax convictions.

Actor Elliott Gould, 36, has been divorced by his second wife, Jennifer Beagart, 22. They have two children, Samuel, 2, and Molly, 3. Gould was previously married to Barbara Streisand. He and Miss Beagart were married in December, 1973, separating eight months later. According to court documents, both their children were born during the period before their marriage.

Twelve U.S. airline stewardesses who sued Southern Airways because they were fired for getting married, pregnant, heavy or older were back at work this week under a federal court order. The stewardesses lost their jobs in the late 1960s and early 1970s under now-defunct regulations. They brought suit in 1974 and last week the U.S. District Court in Atlanta ruled in their favor.

Playwright Edward Albee, angry at revisions made in the text of his play "Tiny Alice," tried to stop the show at an American



DECORATED — Author-actor Peter Ustinov

has been made a commander of the British Empire by Elizabeth II. Ustinov got the medal to put it from Sir Edward Tebbs, British ambassador to France, at the British Embassy in Paris.

Conservatory Theater opening San Francisco. After watching preview last week, he storm backstage and demanded that work be played as he wrote it, not at all. Albee said that would settle for a public statement before the performance, stating that the revisions had been made. He turned down on all scores. At the play went on. Albee said that he planned to take his action.

The people from the New Orleans area who followed a mysterious couple to a secret training ground for a UFO flight to Miami (CHT, Oct. 7) are appearing in court. Several relatives have received telephone calls from the couple, claiming that they had been abducted by a UFO. The couple, who were seen in the Midwest, San Francisco, Jim Eason, a radio talk show host, said he had a collect call from Ukiah, Calif., from a man calling himself Zalar. Zalar said that all the missing persons were safe and somewhere in the Midwest.

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